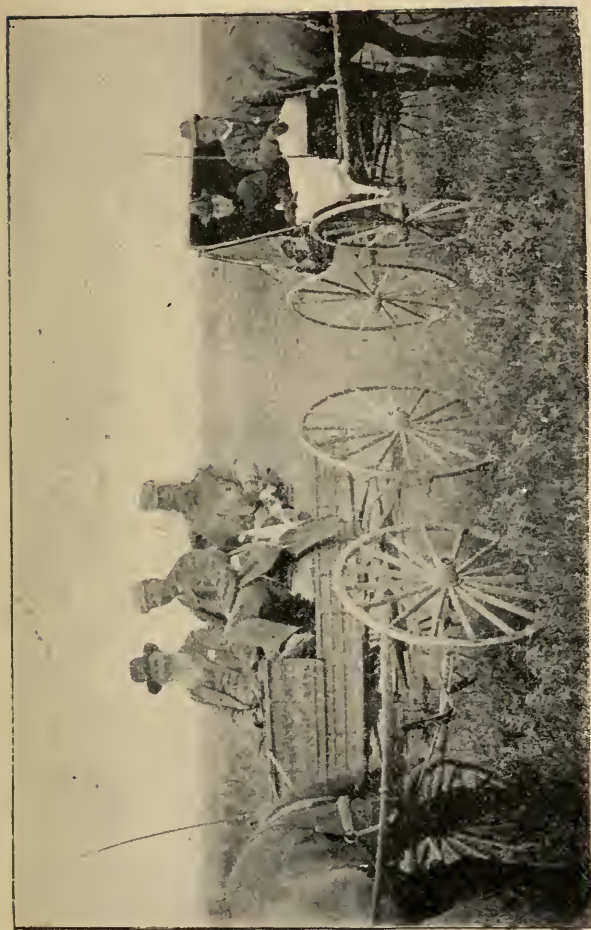


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*President and Mrs. C. O. Card, Sir E. T. Gall and Chief Engineer Anderson
Visiting the Canal.*

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PICTURESQUE
CARDSTON AND ENVIRONMENTS

A STORY OF
COLONIZATION AND PROGRESS,
IN
SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

CARDSTON, N.W.T.
N. W. MACLEOD
1900

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INTRODUCTION.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA has for many years been noted as one of the finest stock countries in the world. It is now conceded also to be a magnificent region for the establishment of homes. All who have located here have succeeded in temporal affairs; they have tilled the soil, reaped harvests in accordance with that which they have sown; have made themselves comfortable homes, built villages and hamlets and become an important factor in the development of the great North-West.

The extensive irrigation system recently inaugurated by the Canadian North-West Irrigation Company in Southern Alberta—a system that extends from a point on the St. Mary's river, not far from the international boundary line, to the new town of Stirling on the railroad fifty miles north-eastward—has given a greater impetus to the settlement of this particular region than has heretofore been experienced. Many hundreds of "Mormon" immigrants have settled upon the land in this district during the past year and become citizens of the Dominion. That they will be loyal and progressive is incontrovertible, as are their industry and enterprise.

The majority of the "Mormon" people came hither from Utah, where they and their forbears made the sage-brush valleys in the heart of the Rocky Mountains to smile with bounteous harvests, to be ornate with golden orchards and happy homes, until the very face of earth became beautiful as any Eden. Those who first came to Southern Alberta have, during a residence of thirteen years past, been true to their traditions, and have transformed a vast area of this undulating and semi-prairie land into fruitful fields, thriving hamlets and happy homes. Cattle browse on a thousand hills, sheep by thousands revel on magnificent stretches of country on which the most luxurious grasses grow, and the "Mormons," themselves, have been builders and pioneers of which any country might be proud.

The following pages tell the story of the incipency and development of the settlements in this marvelous region, and the pictures speak in language more potent than the most eloquent tongue, of the people's grit, determination and industry in the great work of colonization in which they are engaged in Southern Alberta.

PICTURESQUE CARDSTON AND ENVIRONMENTS.

FOUNDING A COLONY.

TT was on September 14, 1886, that Charles Ora Card came from Logan, Utah, U.S.A., to explore part of British Columbia and Alberta in search of a locality in which to establish a home for himself and a company of his compatriots, and his selection resulted in the birth of Cardston. Nowhere else, so he believed, could he find a more inviting place than did he here in Southern Alberta. He camped at the mouth of Lees Creek on October 24, 1886, in company with Bishop Isaac Zondel and Elder James W. Hendricks. The richness of the soil, the limitless areas of luxuriously grass-clad plains, the reasonable accessibility to timber and the copious streams of water appealed to his judgment, and here he decided to cast his lot. Having reached this decision, the party returned home to prepare for their removal to the selected land.

The reports they carried across the international line were of the best. Never in all their travels had the little party seen a balmy clime nor a more enticing spot than when they viewed the region wherein Cardston now stands. The hills were clad in emerald green, and in the evening, as in the morning, the Titanic masses of the Rocky Mountain range limned against the curtain of the sky, took on more glorious tints than Nature's painting on a shell. The grand Old Chief Mountain, whose summit has never yet been reached by man, towered before them as a bulwark of safety, and the lofty snow-clad peaks and serried heights seemed grander to the pioneers than an army with banners, while the air was pregnant as with a benediction. The whole scene reminded them of their far-off home, and they decided that surely this was the promised land.

And so another party was formed, consisting of President C. O. Card, President Thomas E. Ricks, of Rexburg, Idaho, Bishop Thomas X. Smith, of Logan, Utah, and Elder Neils Monson, of Hyrum, Utah, and on returning here they selected the present site of Cardston for their settlement, President Card choosing for his own use what is now the north half of the present town site.

The party at once busied themselves putting in gardens, and

remained on the ground till May 3rd, when they went back to meet their families, after having left L. S. Allen and nephew in charge, both having arrived two days before.

Messrs. John A. Woolf, J. A. Hammer, Bishop George L. Ferrill, of Smithfield, Utah, and E. R. Miles, with their respective families, returned with the pioneers, and the company reached here on June 3, 1887. Two weeks before, however, Johannus A. Anderson, Samuel Matkin and Thomas R. Leavitt and families had arrived, and these, with the later-comers, soon ploughed up the land and put in crops.

President C. O. Card and party were met at St. Mary's river, which was then at swimming depth, by Sergeant Brimmer, of the North-West Mounted Police, who kindly piloted them across, Mr. Card having two waggons, J. A. Woolf also two, and the other three families one each, making seven waggons in all. The sergeant was exceedingly obliging and told the party that the boys up at the settlement were just ripping up the ground like h—— for more than a mile. President and Mrs. Card and the other new-comers were most cordially received by the neighboring ranchers, especially Mr. Ash, Mr. Barker, Mr. Donovan, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Shaw (now Mrs. Harper), Mr. Derenze, Sergeant Gotter (who was then a rancher), and Corporal Harper, who succeeded Sergeant Brimmer in command of the St. Mary's detachment.

President Card arrived in Cardston June 3, 1887, and on Sunday, June 5th, the little company held a meeting in a tent 12 x 14 feet, and on the Sunday following a Sunday school was organized. There were then eight families on the ground, with teams, waggons, cattle and farm implements. In the fall of the year 1887, Bishop Daines and J. E. Layne, who had come early in the season, were joined by their families, and on December 10th, Neils Monson, Joseph Ricks and John Roberts arrived with their families, while Henry L. Hinman, his son Lewis, Morgan L. Hinman and O. L. Robinson also came in the fall ahead of their respective families.

The population of the little community was then about ninety. They built roads into the mountains, constructed a meeting-house 20 x 20½ feet, ten cabins and a dugout, got out fencing and busied themselves in arranging their surroundings for the winter. The meeting-house was completed on January 24, 1888, and the people indulged in a grand house-warming, having a great time of rejoicing. The musician on this occasion was Jacob Workman, now of Leavitt (a new town adjacent to Cardston), who played on a mouth-organ; but sweeter music



View of Cardston, Alberta, from South-East.



Patriarch John A. Woolf.



Mrs. J. A. Woolf.

by far than that of any instrument was that which was throbbing in the people's hearts.

It was just twelve years ago in last September that the town of Cardston—the eastern part of it—was laid out by J. A. Woolf, J. A. Hammer, Bishop Ferrill and E. R. Miles, under the direction of President Card, an improvised compass, devised by one of the carpenters, being used for the purpose. President Card drew the first plan of the town, making sixteen blocks to a quarter section of land, the blocks being thirty-four rods square, with streets laid out at right angles ninety-nine feet wide.

When the town was first laid out, however, it comprised only three tiers of blocks, twelve blocks in all, each lot seventeen rods square, with four lots to the block.

The first settlers having plowed and planted the ground, raised oats, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables, to sustain themselves the first winter, President Card raising about one hundred bushels of oats on a patch of land about one and-a-half acres in area, and this, too, without irrigation. The other families raised various quantities; and as there was but little money among the people, more than three-fourths of them were forced to obtain their support from the soil. A way was opened up, however, through the kindness of Mr. Cochrane, of the Cochrane Rancho Co., near Cardston, who needed the services of several men; and in October, 1887, the people turned out almost *en masse* to put up fifty-five tons of hay for Mr. Cochrane, from whom they received \$6.50 a ton, while others were also engaged building fences and at other work on Mr. Cochrane's ranch. This timely assistance put quite a sum of money in circulation, and enabled the people to buy the necessaries of life, for which they sent to Lethbridge, about fifty miles away.

It was almost imperative that the new community should look about for means of providing themselves with fuel for the winter, and coal was discovered about four miles from the settlement. Wood was also obtained from the banks of Lee's Creek. On February 16, 1888, President Card, J. A. Woolf and Bishop George L. Ferrill, started on a trip to prospect for coal, and proceeded up the creek. President Card's horse slipped on the ice and fell, and President Card hurt his knee and ankle quite severely. The three prospectors were making easy progress, Mr. Card hobbling along on the frozen creek, when they discovered one of Mr. Cochrane's bulls lying down in a little bend of the creek. As he was separated from the herd, Bishop Ferrell thought the animal was injured, and expressing his sympathy

started for the bull to make an investigation. President Card cautioned his companions against going too close to the animal; but the nearer they got to it the farther away on the slippery ice did President Card hobble. Just then Mr. Bull became interested; and as this was his busy day, he bounded to his feet, and with an angry snort and a vehement swish of his tail, he lowered his head and started to clear out the intruders. The bull had a frozen foot that day, or Bishop Ferrill would undoubtedly have made close connections for the realms above. The bull escaped uninjured!

The three prospectors, however, soon gathered themselves together and proceeded farther up the creek, with a result that a small vein of coal was discovered about six or seven miles from town. And thus the people were well provided with fuel for their use and comfort.

A number of the settlers, in company with President Card, while on their way to attend a church conference in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1891, had the privilege of riding on the first through train from Lethbridge to Great Falls, Montana. They boarded the train at Marias and rode to the terminus of the Great Falls and Canada railway, the completion of which has since become of incalculable value to the growing community, and put a different aspect on affairs.

The patriotism of the new community was also demonstrated by a rousing celebration of Dominion Day, July 1, 1887, and with full gratitude to the Destiny which had shaped their ends, and brought them to this delectable land, with loving allegiance to the Crown and an invincible faith in God and in themselves, the people laid the foundations (building better than they knew) for a city and a commonwealth that shall, from their present combined population of nearly 3,000 souls, rise to magnificent proportions, extend in every direction, increase in numbers and yet become one of brightest gems in the Dominion's diadem. This is the inevitable destiny of Cardston and Southern Alberta; for when the immigration from Utah and the Rocky Mountain States is completed, and the tens of thousands of the people now in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe are directed hither, there shall be cities and towns spring up and prosper second to none in the Territories, and Cardston will be the metropolis, with Lethbridge as the chief and flourishing entrepot.

* * *

Such was the beginning and such will be the future of Cardston.



*Sterling Williams, Esq., (Grandson
of Brigham Young.)*



Mrs. Attenu Williams.



*The "Cardston Record" Office,
Cardston, Alta.*



Three Generations:

*Mrs. Zina Young, wife of Brigham Young; Mrs. Zina Young Card, wife of
President Card; Miss Zina Card, daughter of Mrs. Card
and granddaughter of Brigham Young.*



A PATRIOTIC COMMUNITY.

THE latter-day saints, commonly called "Mormons," who have settled in this district of Southern Alberta, have been pioneers since the very inception of their church nearly seventy years ago. Their march of progress blazed a trail ever-widening from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, until the highway of a nation followed where they led. Peace and industry wrought transformation scenes everywhere they went, until extinguished almost, at times, by bloodshed and rapine—crimes they suffered from at the hands of a rapacious and villainous foe. Yet were they undismayed. No fearless pathfinder ever coped with wilder beasts in forest or jungle anywhere, than did the Mormon people in the forms of their fellow-men in Missouri, Illinois and elsewhere, while peacefully engaged in subduing the soil and building cities that added lustre to statehood's star.

All the world knows of their unparalleled journey across the trackless plains to the Rocky Mountain vales; how for a distance of more than a thousand miles their trail was marked by martyr's graves and the impress of bloody feet. And the world is to-day witness of their work as pioneers, not only in planting the standard of civilization in every frontier of the West, in founding towns, cities and states, but also, in the cause of religious liberty. Their struggle has ever been against bigotry and deviltry, for the rights of conscience and against oppression in any form, while at the same time they gave full allegiance to the flag under whose folds they had suffered everything, from robbery to death, at the hands of lawless mobs. And they gave this allegiance not only in word, but in deed. Even while the great exodus to the west was in progress, 500 of the flower of their manhood were sent to join the American army in the Mexican war, and in the present hostilities in the Phillipine Islands their artillerymen everywhere won praise and admiration for their valor and efficiency.

Freedom is the basis of highest patriotism; without freedom it is only froth. And so the Mormon people, blazing the paths in frontier wilds, establishing schools and building cities, combating bigotry and promoting spiritual and political liberty, and proclaiming a message for the betterment of the race, are likewise preaching the gospel of patriotism to the people of every land, not only by precept, but by example. Here in Canada, therefore, as in Mexico, as it also is in the United States, their chief temporal aim is good citizenship and truest patriotism.

PROGRESS OF CARDSTON.

SINCE the very beginning of the settlement Cardston has enjoyed a steady, substantial growth. The people, or the majority of them, came here on waggon trains, or "prairie schooners," traveling from a distance of eight hundred to one thousand miles, bringing with them cattle and horses and household effects, with which to begin the work of establishing themselves in homes or farms. Those who followed, after the iron horse had ploughed the way as far as Lethbridge, likewise brought some of their stock and other effects, yet many of them, no matter how they came, brought little more capital, as a rule, than the strength of willing hands. But in their midst they brought a maiden fairer than Aurora and a man of perfect mould. "Faith" was the name of the maiden, and her consort's name was "Industry." Hence Cardston continued to thrive, and comfortable homes speedily took the place of frontier tents and log shacks, until to-day the town is substantially built, and improvement is the order of the hour. Two of the largest stores in Southern Alberta—the Cardston Co. (Limited) and H. S. Allen & Co.—both mammoth establishments, do an enormous business, and give profitable employment to an army of freighters, who ply between Cardston and Lethbridge almost daily, the freight rate at which they are paid being forty cents a hundred. A bank was established by C. Edgar Snow, and offers convenient opportunity for financial business. So enterprising, also, were the people that they gave a handsome bonus for the establishment of a newspaper, and THE CARDSTON RECORD began its useful and profitable career. N. W. McLeod is its present editor and publisher.

Two first-class hotels are also in operation, and, though large and commodious edifices, are inadequate to give entertainment to all who call, the travel and influx of people being very great. It has been found necessary, during the past year, for both of them to be enlarged and additional accommodation secured to meet the demands made upon them, but still they are not enough, although the improvements and additions were extensive. This shows the activity and growing importance which Cardston enjoys; and, as in the hotel business, so is it in every line of trade and commerce. Everything is flourishing. New stores and other buildings have been erected by the score the



*Residence of President Charles Ora Card, Cardston, Alta, (Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Card,
and son, Rega, in center of group.)*



Bishop Ferrill and J. A. Hammer, Cardston, Alta.



Mrs. J. A. Hammer, Cardston, Alta.

past year, and building operations are booming even now. A spacious amusement-hall will be completed at a cost of about \$5,000 before this appears in print; a handsome business block is ready for occupancy; two new drug stores are in course of erection; a large, substantial structure has been built for a new general merchandise and hardware store; a fifteen thousand dollar roller flour mill is ready for operation; a new barracks for the North-West Mounted Police is in contemplation; a new postoffice and immigration building is in view; and, in the near future, work will commence on the erection of a magnificent edifice for public worship—a tabernacle, that it is estimated will cost \$25,000. Other buildings of minor importance are also in course of construction.

All of this shows, as could be shown in no more emphatic way, that Cardston is enjoying a period of unparalleled prosperity.

The town is extending rapidly to west and south, the northern limits being close to the Blood Indian Reservation, so that extension in that direction is at present impossible.

A board of trade will probably soon be organized to foster and promote the commercial and industrial interests of the town; a new bank is projected; and it is believed that ere long the railroad will extend its line to this district, giving more convenient and cheaper transportation facilities.

Taxes, though seemingly somewhat high, are in reality comparatively low, because the assessed valuation of property is far beneath its actual value.

The district enjoys most excellent educational and religious facilities, Cardston having a well-conducted school, with large attendance, and three noted teachers, of whom John Ross, B.A., is the head—a Presbyterian church, with an able pastor in the person of Rev. Gavin Hamilton; besides the “Mormon” church, of which J. A. Hammer is the bishop, with William Wood and William Duce as his counselors. C. O. Card, is President of the “Stake,” or the whole church in Southern Alberta, and Thomas Duce and O. A. Wooley are counselors to him.

The community is a religious one, with nothing whatever of fanaticism; for long ago the “Mormon” people were taught by sad experience, through persecution and bloodshed, the value of religious tolerance and liberty: and all denominations are free to establish themselves in their midst, assured of every courtesy and respect. There is also much culture and refinement among the inhabitants, and music and art are given every encouragement. In fact, every condition testifies to the morality and high

standard generally, of the population. The people are sociable, warm-hearted, generous and hospitable.

Being the commercial, financial and ecclesiastical centre of this great commonwealth, which the "Mormon" people have built up, Cardston has forged rapidly ahead, and must always maintain supremacy as the chief distributing point for the entire region.

When it is remembered that the first settlement of the town took place only thirteen years ago, and that little effort had been made until last year to induce colonization on a large scale, the growth and rapidly increasing prosperity of the town to its present status is indicative of a marvelous development for the future. For when so much has been accomplished in the past in so short a time, what may not be done when the resources and attractions of the place have been increased an hundredfold, and organized effort is made for immigration hither on a larger scale than ever before—an immigration that this year will be counted in the thousands?

The "Mormon" people know, as few other communities do, the value of irrigation, and with continued and increased development and cultivation of the country round about, Cardston sees before it, not "as in a glass darkly," but clear and inspiring, a future greater and grander than any other in Southern Alberta. Surely this is the promised land!

NEIGHBORING HAMLETS.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing pages that Cardston is the only village in the commonwealth. There are numerous settlements progressing rapidly all around. They are being substantially built up, and offer many inducements to people in search of pleasant, permanent homes.

*Five miles to the south-east is the new hamlet of Ætna, which is fast developing into a village of no mean proportions, and already boasts one of the finest buildings for public worship of any community similar in size. There is also a splendid school building, in which is conducted a well-attended school by Mr. A. McDonald, a capable and painstaking teacher. The village also has a good-sized general merchandise store, conducted by Mr. Hyrum Hansen, who enjoys a large and lucrative trade. A Government creamery has been in active operation in



Harvest Scene: Wheat Field of J. A. Anderson, Cardston, Alta.



*Apostle John W. Taylor, an interesting personallly
in the pioneering of Cardston, Alta.*



*President Thomas Duce, one of Cardston's
Leading Citizens.*

the neighborhood during the past year, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Dangerfield, which proved a considerable boon to the people, all of whom are chiefly engaged in farming and stock-raising and are prosperous and happy. There are many elegant residences in Ætna, the largest and most attractive of them being Mr. R. A. Pilling's, Mr. Shaw's and Bishop Hansen's. Mr. Pilling is one of the most substantial citizens of the place, as indeed are the others, and his home, situated close to the banks of the broad and sparkling St Mary's river, as viewed from the heights on the other side of the stream, forms a strikingly picturesque scene. So, also, does the charming tree-embowered home of Consular Agent Shaw, a picture of whose place appears elsewhere in this book, and many others are equally attractive in various ways. A community composed of such men as Bishop Hansen, Hyrum P. Hansen, Richard A. Pilling, Richard Pilling, William Perrey, George M. Hudson, C. F. Jenson, Morgan L. Hinman, P. R. Skower, Daniel K. Greene, John Furman, the Cooks', Matkin's, Leishman's, Gregson's, and many others, all of whom are enterprising, progressive citizens, must inevitably become great in importance and develop soon into a busy, bustling, populous town. Lots and lands are cheap, and the present population numbers about 400 souls.

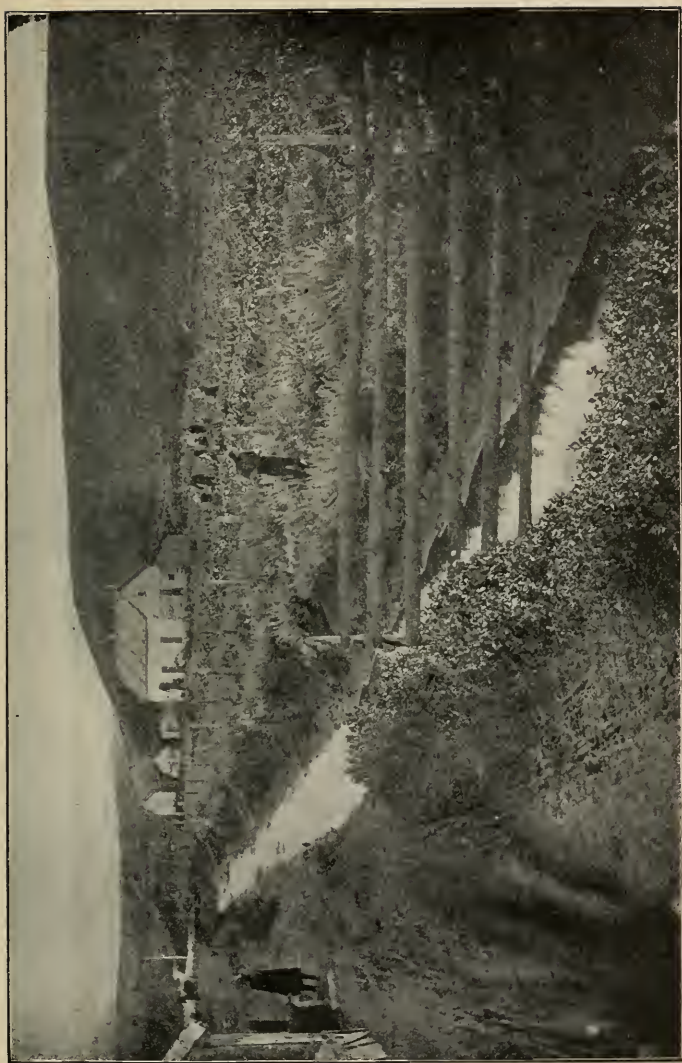
LEAVITT, to the west, is another flourishing hamlet, and is now taking on a more than usual degree of importance. A post office has just been established, and the place is gradually being decked with the convenient habilaments of a town. The Leavitt Brothers, of this ward, are busy erecting a commodious building in which to establish a mercantile business, and there are other flourishing businesses carried on. A good school is admirably conducted by Miss Tracy Ball, who belongs to the noted scholastic Ball family of Ontario. There is a progressive church organization, which looks after the temporal and spiritual wants of the growing community; and a flourishing Sunday school. Frank Leavitt is bishop, Charles Quinton and Thomas R. Leavitt are his first and second counselors respectively, and Mr. Spence is the Sunday school superintendent. The good people of Leavitt extend a cordial invitation to all seeking permanent homes to come and join them in the work of building up an attractive, prosperous town.

MOUNTAIN VIEW is the most populous settlement next to Cardston in this immediate district. It is situated about seventeen miles distant from Cardston, close to the foothills of

the Rocky Mountains, and near to large areas of good timber. It has a fine stock country around it and is picturesque and inviting in location. There are excellent religious and educational facilities, both the Presbyterian and "Mormon" church having meeting houses, and there is a good public school in charge of a competent teacher. The inhabitants are progressive and comparatively well-to-do, as a rule, and, like all other "Mormon" communities, are industrious and enterprising. The bishopric is composed of V. I. Stewart, bishop, Joseph H. Gold, first counselor and James S. Parker, second counselor, who preside over "Mormon" ecclesiastical affairs, while the Rev. Gavin Hamilton, of Cardston, provides spiritual food for the Presbyterian communicants. There is a good general merchandise store conducted by Samuel J. Layton, who also is postmaster, and a thriving business is done. The town is growing and expanding to such an extent that the larger stock men are moving their herds farther away into the open country. There is plenty of room, however, for all intending settlers to make their home amongst the people, and town lots are cheap, whilst taxes are infinitesimal.

Close to Mountain View the little village of Caldwell is located, and it is a place of unusual vigor and enterprise, its inhabitants making bold efforts in the line of progress and inducing increased population. The site of the town is quite attractive, and the place is being substantially built up. There are many cosy, comfortable, well-appearing homes, with spacious lots, and a new mercantile business has just been established by Messrs. James A. Terry & Son. These enterprising citizens are also engaged in operating the only sawmill in the district, and logging crews have been busy the last few months getting out logs for the present season's run. Lumber and building material are, therefore, conveniently at hand, and the townsite company is offering every inducement to people to come and settle there. The bishopric of the ward consists of D. H. Caldwell, bishop, James A. Terry, first counselor, and D. H. Caldwell, second counselor.

KIMBALL WARD is the name of a new ecclesiastical division, which embraces all of the country south of the St. Mary's river to the boundary line, and east to the Milk river ridge. The ward is composed of branches, or groups of ranches, that will ultimately be formed into distinctive settlements and wards, and at present comprise a population of 230 souls. The leading



"Millbank," Suburban Home of William Wood, Esq., Cardston, Alta.



Mrs. Zina Young Card, Mrs. Susie Young Gates.

Two brilliant and noted daughters of Brigham Young, the former the beloved "Aunt Zina," of Cardston, Alta., and the latter the talented Editor of the "Young Woman's Journal," of Utah, U.S.A.

settlers are John M. Dunn, Jedidiah H. Kimball, Don Kimball, James H. Taylor, Hugh R. Sloan, L. Spencer, Carl L. Anderson, D. S. Duncan, William T. Ainscough, Thomas H. Woolford, Magnus Holm, J. R. Kimball, the Pilling families, James L. Taylor, and many others of equal worth. The ward was organized on Sunday, December 25, 1899, by Patriarchs Henry Hinman and J. A. Woolf, and President Thomas Duce, of Cardston, the programme having been arranged by President Charles O. Card previous to his departure for Utah that month. Mr. John M. Dunn was made bishop of the ward, which, at present, also includes the branches of Duncan and Anthony. There are many model ranches in this district, and the people are contented and industrious.

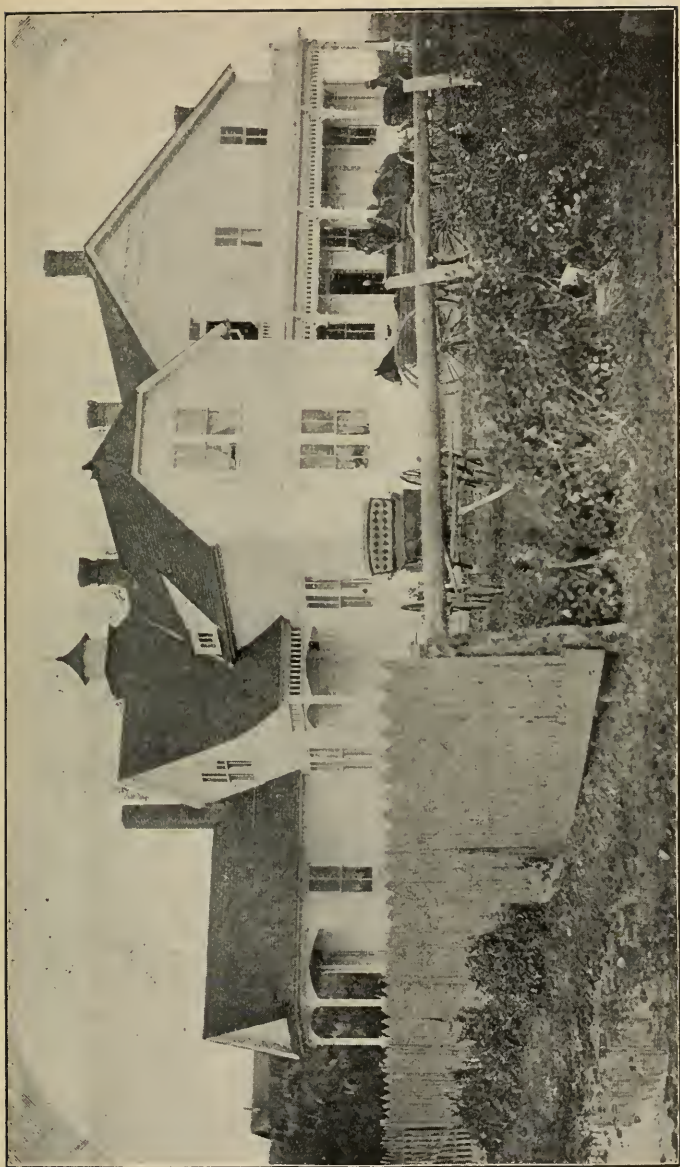
Coming down the canal towards the railway, which is fifty miles distant, we arrive at the new town of Magrath, situate about half-way. This town was settled only about nine months ago (in May, 1899), but its progress has been most noticeable. Already it has a population of fully 300 substantial farmers and stockmen, while about sixty neat and attractive dwellings have been erected; some of them have as many as seven and ten rooms respectively. Several men of considerable wealth have located here, and altogether a splendid future for the place is assured. All around the town there is a magnificent stretch of rich, level land, comprising thousands and thousands of acres, all susceptible to irrigation, and in this neighborhood there is no likelihood of congestion for many years to come, notwithstanding there will be thousands of people locate there during the next few years. Land is selling here at present for three to five dollars an acre, but as soon as the canal is in active operation, which will be within the next three or four months, the land will rapidly increase in price. A large mercantile establishment has been for several months enjoying a prosperous trade, which is increasing every month. The company has just completed a new two-story building, the lower part being occupied by the store, and the upper room for school and meeting purposes. The bishop of Magrath is Levi Harker, his first counselor Ammon Mercer, and his second Mr. Bennett. An excellent day school is conducted by Zebulon W. Jacobs, a talented teacher, and under his care and direction the pupils are making rapid progress. Mr. Jacobs is a nephew of President and Mrs. C. O. Card. He is also the Magrath correspondent of THE CARDSTON RECORD. The town presents a bustling, go-ahead appearance, and ere long it will be one of the chief towns

of Southern Alberta. The proposed new railroad will connect the town with Stirling and Cardston this year, it is thought, and bring with it increased advantages.

STIRLING, on the railroad, and also on the great Irrigation Canal, is another prosperous settlement, only ten months' old, it having been established in April, 1899. It, too, is progressing rapidly and promises to be an active business centre. A large general store has been opened by Theodore Brandley, a man of high character and substantial worth, and here every necessity of life almost, can be obtained at moderate prices. Building operations are active, and the town is most attractive in appearance. It already has a population of several hundred, and is assured of a heavy increase before many months shall have passed away. Some of the leading spirits of the place are Bishop Theodore Bradley, and his two counselors, Messrs. Faucett and Grant, Leonard G. Hardy, formerly bishop of a Ward in Salt Lake City, William Hardy, who is also superintendent of the Sabbath school, and the people generally are of broad, progressive caliber, resourceful and enterprising. An excellent public school is in good running order under Mr. Schutt, a man of high mental attainments, and is well-attended. Stirling is a good place to live in, and will ere long take a prominent position among the towns of this growing commonwealth.

THE COUNTRY'S ADVANTAGES.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA may aptly be described in the language of Holy Writ, as "a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths, that spring out of valleys and hills; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack anything in it." It also stands unrivalled among the stock countries of the world. The country is level, open prairie in the eastern portion, but it is much broken along the western side by the foothills of the Rockies. Cattle and horses graze out all the year round, instinctively finding shelter in the bottom lands whenever needed, and hay is easily and cheaply secured as provision for weak stock. With good management the profits to stockmen are large, in late years \$35 to \$40 per head being paid for steers on the ranges, the animals only costing their owners the interest on the original investment in



The Hotel de Woolf, Cardston.



*Chauncey Edgar Snow, Banker of Cardston, Alta.,
and son of President Lorenzo Snow,
of the "Mormon" Church.*

stocking the ranch and their share of the annual roundup. Large bands of young stock are annually brought in from Eastern Canada and some of the Western American States, to be fattened on the ranges, the profits being sufficiently large to amply recompense the re-shipment, after fattening, to Europe and other eastern markets. Mixed farming is successfully carried on pretty generally throughout the district, and will largely increase as irrigation operations are extended. At various places the dairy industry is rapidly developing. Though a large portion of Southern Alberta is bare of timber for fuel, this lack is amply compensated for by an inexhaustible supply of coal of excellent quality, which crops out at many points along the steep banks of the streams that plentifully water the country.

The principal towns of Alberta are Lethbridge, Macleod, Okotoks, High River, Cardston and Pincher Creek in the south, Calgary in the centre, Canmore, Anthracite and Banff in the west, and Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, South Edmonton, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan and St. Albert in the north.

CATTLE RAISING.

There are countless herds of fat cattle on the ranges of Southern Alberta which, at any season, are neither fed nor sheltered; cattle, too, which in point of breeding, size and general condition, are equal, if not superior, to any range cattle in the world. Shorthorns, Herefords and Polled Angus (black and red of the latter), are the chief breeds. There are some Holsteins and Ayrshires, but they are not generally used except where dairying is the main desideratum. For the small stock breeds, where dairying and beef producing must naturally go hand in hand, probably a good milking strain of Shorthorns will be found the most profitable.

To illustrate the class of cattle produced, it may be mentioned that a train load of four-year-old steers from the Cochrane ranch, after being driven 140 miles, and shipped by rail 2,300 miles to Montreal, weighed at the end of the trip on the average 1,385 pounds. Four-year-olds and long threes have, during the past four years, netted the owners from \$40 to \$45 on the range; three-year-old and good cows, \$32 to \$37 each; old cows, from \$24 to \$28. Calves from six to eight months' old are worth \$10 to \$14. Bulls for breeding purposes are imported chiefly from the eastern provinces of Canada and Great Britain. Breeding

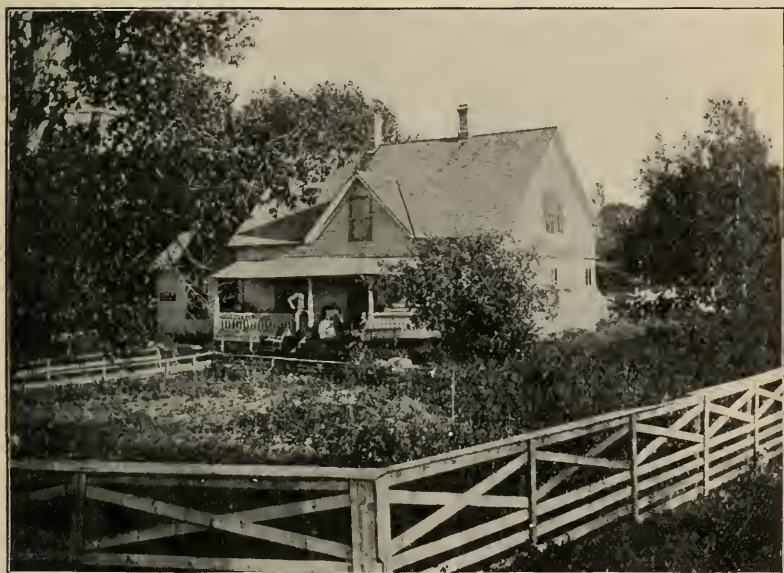
enterprises for furnishing bulls, under the management of experienced men, would doubtless prove profitable ventures, and several are already being carried on, furnishing a class of stock not exceeded by many of the older established breeding farms of the east. The outlay in cattle ranging is meeting with satisfactory and encouraging reward, there being ready sale at the ranches. In Northern Alberta this branch is but in its infancy, but is developing rapidly. The local market annually consumes from eighteen to twenty thousand beeves, with a growing demand, while the great markets of the world are within easy access. The number shipped for England is annually increasing.

HORSE RAISING.

In breeding horses, Alberta occupies a somewhat similar position to Canada that Kentucky does to the United States. Owing to the high altitude, the dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, and its nutritious grasses and inexhaustible supply of clear, cold water, it is pre-eminently adapted for breeding horses, and the Alberta animal has already become noted for endurance, lung power and perfect freedom from hereditary and other diseases. There are in Alberta several grades of horses, varying in point of quality from the hardy Indian pony (cayuse) to the beautiful, well-formed thoroughbred. Thoroughbreds from Great Britain and Kentucky, Clydesdales from Scotland, Percherons from France and trotting stock from the United States, have been imported at great expense, and the result is that the young horse of Alberta will compare with any in Canada, and finds a ready market in England and Belgium. Good three-quarter bred Clydes and Shires, which at maturity will weigh 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, have been selling, at three years' old, readily for \$75 to \$85. Good quality of other classes bring from \$40 to \$100. During 1896 Alberta-bred horses carried off all the principal events they were entered in in Montana and other Western States against fastest stock of North-western America.

SHEEP RAISING.

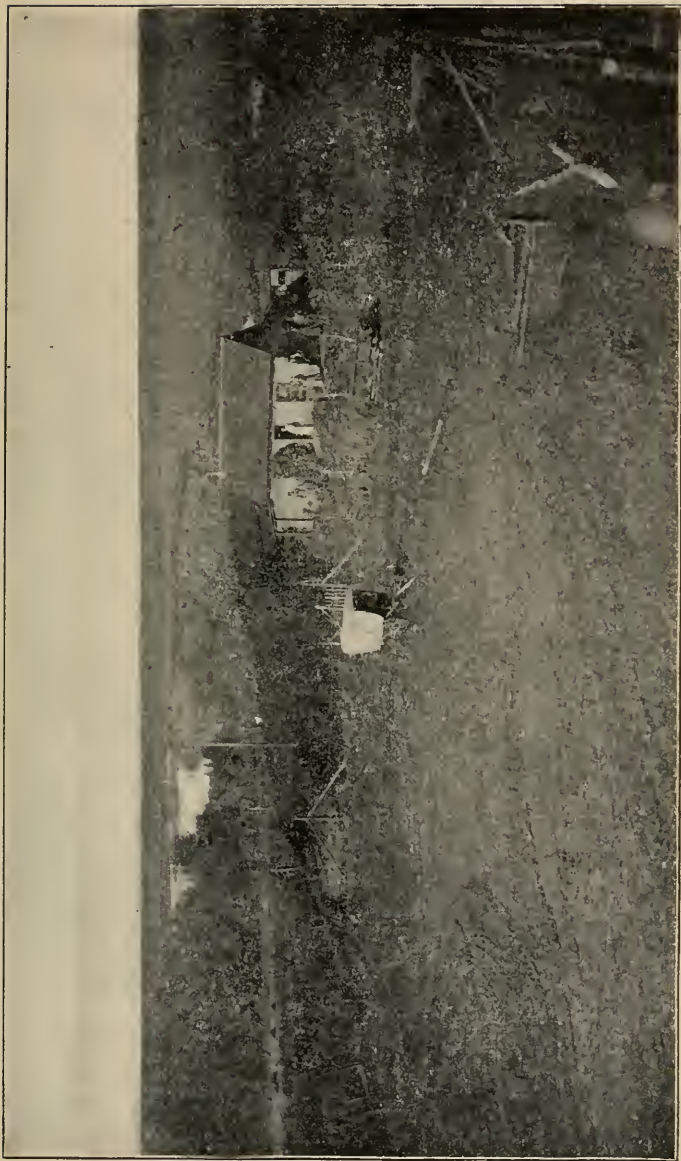
For sheep, there are thousands of acres of rich grass lands, well watered, and adapted in every way for first-class mutton and fine wool, where cold rains and dust storms, so injurious to the fleeces, are almost unknown. There is a railway through



Residence of Customs Officer Shaw, Cardston, Alta.



Superintendent M. D. Hammond.



The Stevens' Ranch, on St. Mary's River, Cardston, Alta.

the centre of the grazing lands and markets for mutton and wool are within reach. The clear, dry, bracing air of the country suits sheep, which suffer from little or no disease. Sheep mature early, owing to the fine quality of the grass. To winter them safely, good, warm, roomy sheds, plenty of hay (ten tons to the 100 head), and attention, are all that is wanted. The popular breeds are Shrops and Downs, and in most cases they are crossed with Merinos. During the last decade many hundreds of thousand cattle, sheep and horses have been raised in the southern half of Alberta on the rich grasses, without any feeding or shelter other than the shelter found along the hill-sides or in clumps of trees on the bottom lands. The cattle and sheep when taken off the pasture are fat, and fit for any butcher's shop in the world, and the horses are in capital condition.

MINERALS.

Alberta possesses untold wealth in her immense mineral deposits. For years past gold in paying quantities has been found on the banks and bars of the North and South Saskatchewan and in the Pembina, Smoky, Macleod and Athabasca rivers. Gold colors are found in many streams and rivers in Alberta. Large veins of galena have been located, which are pronounced by experts to contain a large percentage of silver. Capital alone is wanting to make them treasures of wealth to the country. Copper ore in enormous quantities has also been found, said to contain sixty per cent. of pure copper. Iron ore has been discovered in various parts of Alberta. A forty-foot seam of hematite iron, said to contain sixty-seven per cent. of iron, exists at the base of Storm Mountain, quite close to the Canadian Pacific Railway line, and other large seams exist in the Macleod district, in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass. As to the quantity of the coal deposits of Alberta, it is impossible to form any estimate, the whole country being underlaid with rich deposits of anthracite, bituminous, semi-bituminous and lignite. The coal mines already discovered are of sufficient extent to supply Canada with fuel for centuries. Lignites are now mined at Medicine Hat, Cypress Hills, Red Deer, Otoskiwan, Edmonton, Sturgeon river and Victoria, and are obtained at the pit's mouth at from 65c. to \$2.50 per ton, according to the demand—the greater the sale, the lower the price. The semi-bituminous is mined at Lethbridge (where \$1,500,000 have been invested), Pot Hole, Milk River Ridge, Woodpecker, Crowfoot and Knee

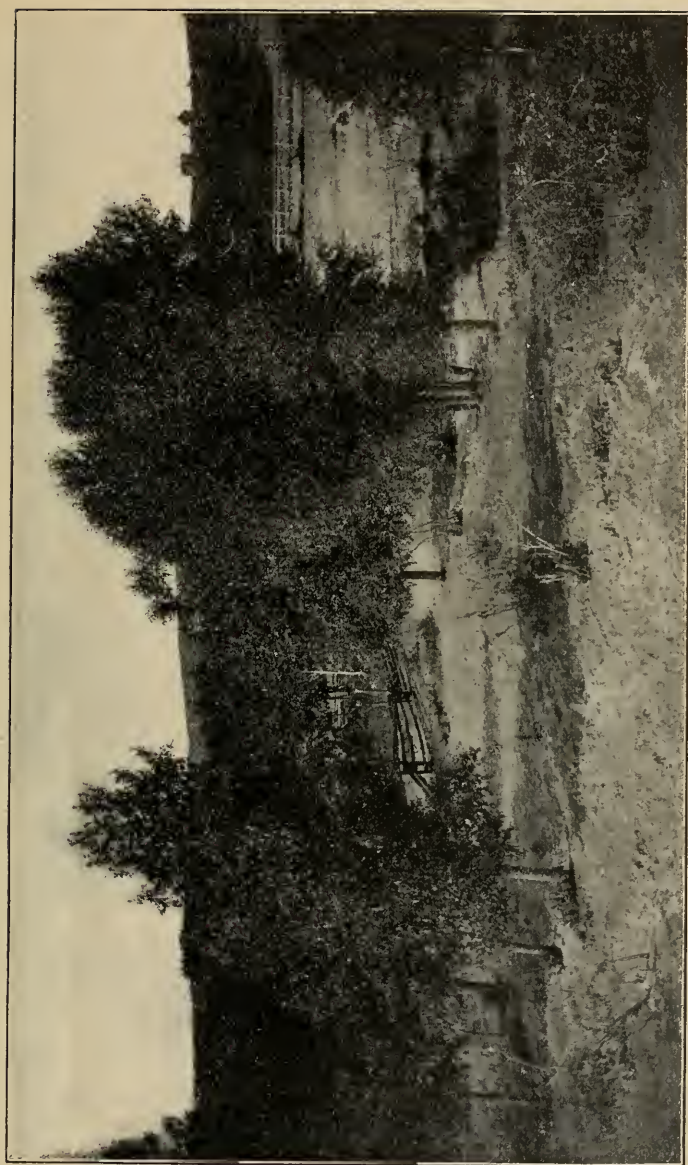
Hill Creek, and is obtained at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per ton. The true bituminous is mined at Waterton river, Pincher Creek, on each of the South, Middle and North branches of the Old Man river, Sheep Creek, Fish Creek, Bow river and Canmore, and fetches similar prices to the semi-bituminous. Anthracite is mined at Anthracite (four miles from Banff), and is sold aboard cars at from \$2 to \$5 per ton, according to grade. There are extensive collieries at Lethbridge, Canmore and Anthracite. The Government issues permits to mine on Dominion lands at the following royalties: Ten cents per ton for lignites, fifteen cents for bituminous, and twenty cents for anthracite. Soft coal is so plentiful that the certainty of a cheap fuel supply is assured to Alberta for all time to come. There are almost innumerable veins of coal in the neighborhood of Cardston, and all of the settlements are within easy distance of first-class coal.

It may also be of interest to state that good oil wells have recently been discovered in the Kootenay district, about thirty-five miles from Cardston. The oil oozes over a large area, flowing over a rocky bed until the waters of the Kootenay lake are reached. There are five natural reservoirs of the petroleum on one section of land all close together, and this is taken as an indication that at or near this point the main flow will be found. While there are large quantities of the petroleum continually oozing into these reservoirs, a large amount seeps down hill to the creek banks, as it passes through the sub-strata of the soil, and gives one some idea of the volume that proper development would secure. As it is, fully forty gallons of the oil can be drawn from the reservoirs in a day. The oil is said to be superior to neatsfoot oil for many purposes, and it is estimated that a strong flow could be obtained at a depth of 150 feet. The work of development, however, has not yet begun, as sufficient capital has not been secured.

A gentleman who recently returned from the "Ceded Strip," which was acquired from the Blackfoot reservation a little more than a year ago, and reports that there was much mining activity in that district. This camp is about thirty miles southwest of Cardston. He states that there are some extremely promising mines in that locality, and contracts have been let by a syndicate to run a tunnel on the Josephine and Bull's Head mines. This will soon be followed by other developments on a large scale which will demonstrate the richness of the mines in that rich section. These mines have been known to exist for many years prior to the opening of the "Strip" and are



*Sylvester Low, of Cardston, Clerk of the
Alberta Stake.*



Lees Creek, Cardston, as it appeared in Flood, September, 1899.



William Wood.



Mrs. William Wood.

principally owned by men who have been patiently waiting the time when they could obtain the coveted possession.

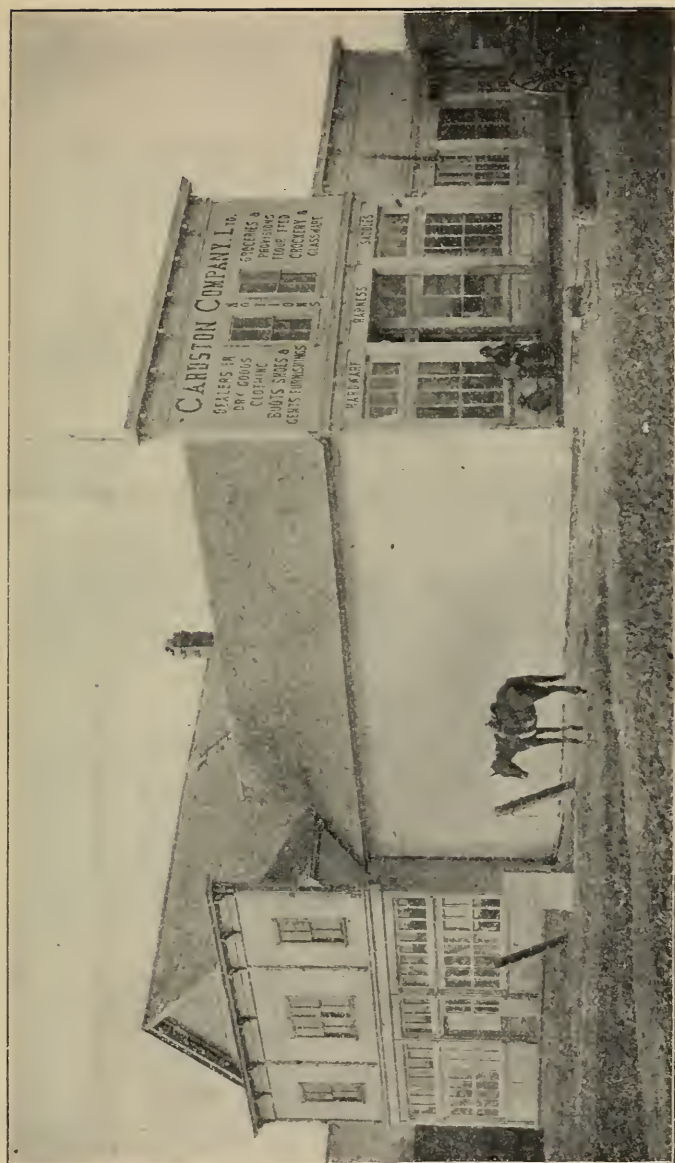
The precious metals have also been found in close proximity to Cardston, not only in ledges and fissure veins but in auriferous gravel beds, known as placer diggings. The fact that mining implements of early prospectors have been picked up close by the base of "Old Chief Mountain," sluice-boxes also having been found in that section of the country, shows that gold must have been found in paying quantities; but the sluice-boxes must have been constructed and used long before Cardston was in existence: and it is quite probable that hostile Indians were the cause of these pioneer miners' exit. Yet it may be that other fields were more alluring, and that with sufficient dust secured from some unknown placer diggings in the neighborhood of Lee's Creek, they took their departure satisfied. Who can tell? Nevertheless, the evidence of these early mining operations exist to-day; and while no serious effort has yet been made to discover the exact location of these auriferous beds, which were undoubtedly some distance from the creek, it is only a question of time when they will be found.

IRRIGATION AND FARMING.

When once the great Irrigation Canal from the St. Mary's river to the town of Stirling — a distance of fifty miles, and thence to Lethbridge, a farther distance of thirty miles — shall have been completed, it will bring under cultivation many thousands of acres of as rich land as can be found anywhere. In the more humid districts in the vicinity, and south of Cardston, cereals are raised without irrigation in rich abundance, notwithstanding the fact that the area cultivated is comparatively limited. But the vast region stretching away from Cardston to the north for fifty miles, will, with irrigation, prove to be equal to the wheat lands of Dakota, if not in their extensiveness in the quality and average quantity of the grain produced per acre. Moreover, it will be demonstrated that nowhere in the North-West can diversified farming be carried on to better advantage than here. The possibility of fruit growing on these farming lands would also be established as being both a profitable and desirable industry in connection with agricultural pursuits. There are several places in Southern Alberta where fruit-trees do not thrive, because of altitude and climatic conditions, but it has been conclusively proved by actual results that, in Cardston

and neighborhood, cultivated small fruits grow and bear splendidly. It is also conceded that this district leads in the beauty and bounteousness of its garden truck; and the most luscious, large and piquant strawberries are also grown. The strawberry also grows wild everywhere in such quantities as to be beyond the capacity to estimate, the very hay-fields looking like a field of blood when the hay is cut, with the juices of this queen of berries painting the soil. Of the cultivated kind, Mrs. Zina Young Card, of Cardston, last year raised strawberries as large as the best California berry, but hers possessed more piquancy and deliciousness than that. As to currants and gooseberries, Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Cardston, had bushes last year whose branches were broken by the load of fruit they bore; while in garden truck, Messrs. J. A. Woolf, William Wood, Bishop J. A. Hammer, and others, fairly revelled in the luxuriousness and variety of their vegetable crops. President Thomas Duce also had one of the finest vegetable gardens in Cardston last year. Potatoes, turnips, corn and beets are produced in prodigious quantities, all without irrigation, in this part of the district; and it is no dream to say that with the irrigation canal in operation, passing, as it does, through thousands of acres of the richest land and through a district milder and better adapted for agricultural and horticultural pursuits than the older settlements in many respects, the results will be marvelous. The region between Stirling and Magrath, two new thriving and prosperous towns located on the canal, is about two weeks earlier than the region around Cardston in the ripening and harvesting of fruits and crops; and with abundance of water, which the canal insures, it must surely be transformed into a veritable Eden.

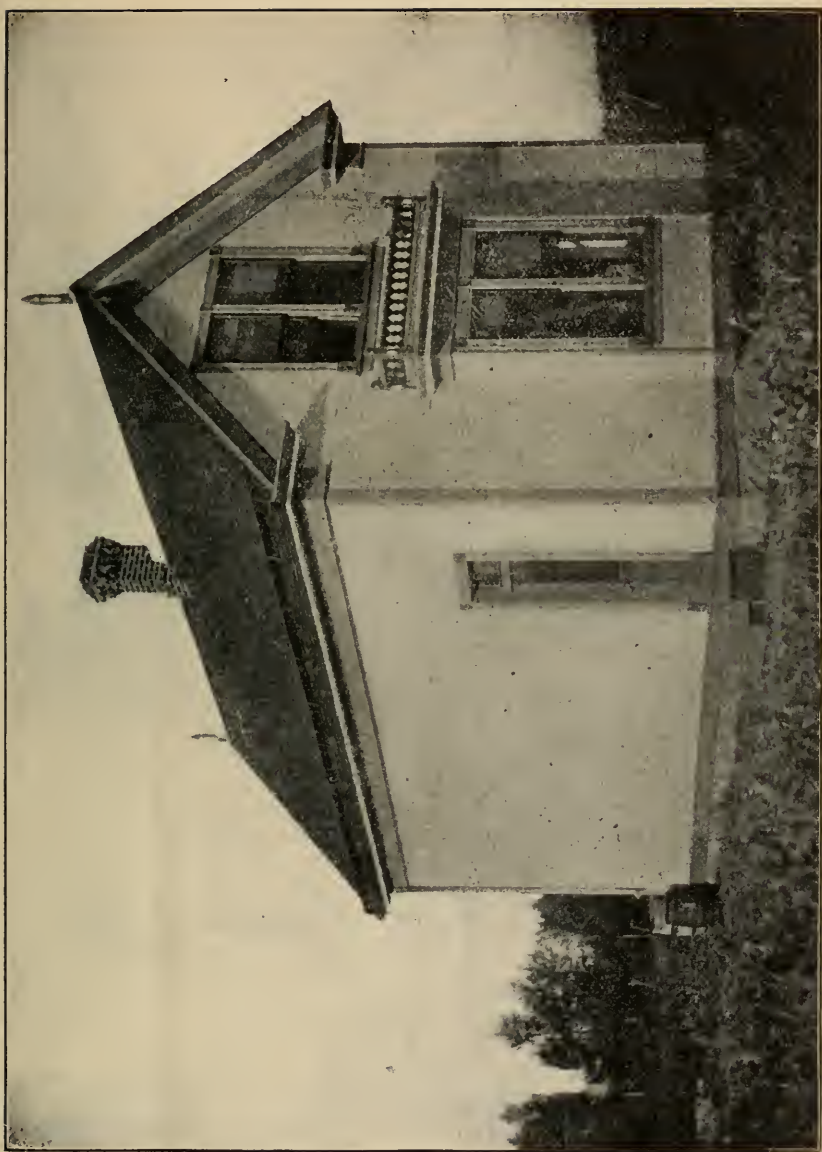
While the district is principally a stock country, the greatest and more universal benefits to the various communities will be derived from diversified farming; and as this is the intention of the thousands of settlers who have come here, and the many thousands who are preparing to come in the near future from the Rocky Mountain States, the prosperity and rapid development of this great region is assured. The Canal Company offers intending settlers every inducement for the irrigation of their lands and at minimum cost; and as there are thousands of acres available which can be secured at nominal prices, no place in all the North-West presents more unbounded promise of success, happiness and prosperity to all who cast their lots with us, if they bring faith and industry with them, than does this part of Southern Alberta.



Pioneer Mercantile Establishment of Cardston, Alta.—The Cardston Company, Limited.



*Robert Ramsbottom, J.P.,
Notary Public and Commissioner, Cardston, Alta.*



Residence of Robert Ramsbottom, J.P., Commissioner and Notary Public, Cardston, Alta.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND COMMERCIAL.



THE FATHER OF CARDSTON.
Charles Ora Card.

To President Charles Ora Card, is due all honor for the successful establishment, under Providence, of the flourishing settlement of Cardston and surrounding hamlets. The sagacity of his selection has become clearer with the unfolding of the years, and seldom has greater energy, indomitable will and personal sacrifice been called for than that which has characterized the labors of President Card, with the aid of his cultured and devoted wife, Mrs. Zina Young Card, in fostering the growth and promoting the prosperity of this commonwealth.

Charles Ora Card was born on November 5, 1839, at the confluence of Canasargia and Sugar Creeks, in Ossian Township, Allegany County, State of New York, and lived there till eight years of age. He then accompanied his parents to Park Centre, St. Joseph County, Michigan, where the family resided for three and-a-half years. Here the subject of this brief sketch attended the county school, but was again called to accompany his parents back to the old home in Ossian Township, New York. They stayed but a short time there, however, proceeding thence to Whitney's Crossing, Burns Township, New York, where they remained till April, 1856. The young man had then attained the age of seventeen, and had received his education at the public schools of the various counties in which his parents had sojourned, but in the year last mentioned, 1856, the family turned their footsteps toward the setting sun, coming with the first company of handcarts that crossed the plains, and settled in Salt Lake valley at Farmington, Davis County, Utah, where they continued to reside till March, 1860. In the fall of the previous year, however, Charles, being then twenty years of age, proceeded to Cache Valley, in the north of Utah, at the instance of his parents, and built one of the first houses for his father in the settlement, which is now

the beautiful and flourishing city of Logan. Thirty families had arrived there that fall, 1859, and thus President Card was also a pioneer of that magnificent valley. His father's family removed to Logan in the spring of 1860, and here President Card resided until coming to Canada in the spring of 1887, when he located his homestead and pre-emption claims which now comprise the north half of the present town of Cardston.

While living in Cache Valley, President Card was the life and energy of the settlements there, and for fourteen years superintended the erection of the great Logan Temple and the Logan Tabernacle, besides being identified with every movement calculated to enhance the peace and prosperity of the people. For the first few years he was also an active member of the Minute Company of the Militia, holding the commission of Captain, and when he retired was on the staff of Colonel Ricks, ranking as Major.

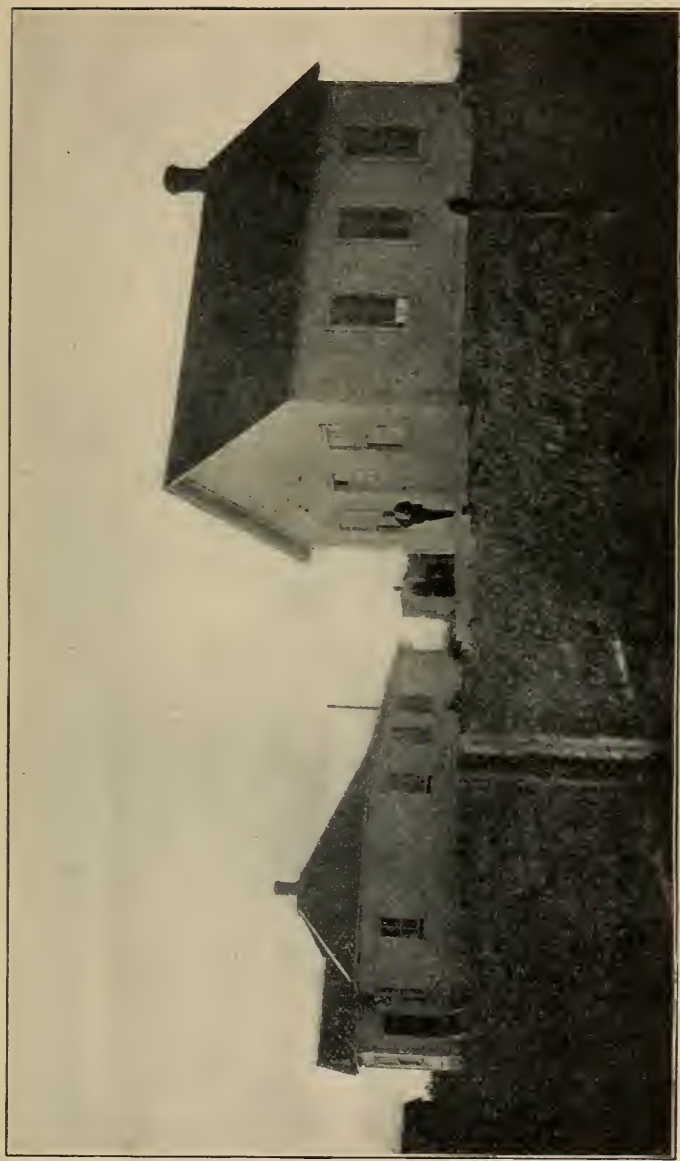
Since founding Cardston, and taking up his residence here, President Card and his estimable wife have been untiring in their efforts for the settlement, development and up-building of these communities, and verily have they been both father and mother to a large and growing flock. Their labors, however, have been like bread cast upon the water and their reward is sure.



Mrs. C. O. Card.

BISHOP JOSIAH A. HAMMER.

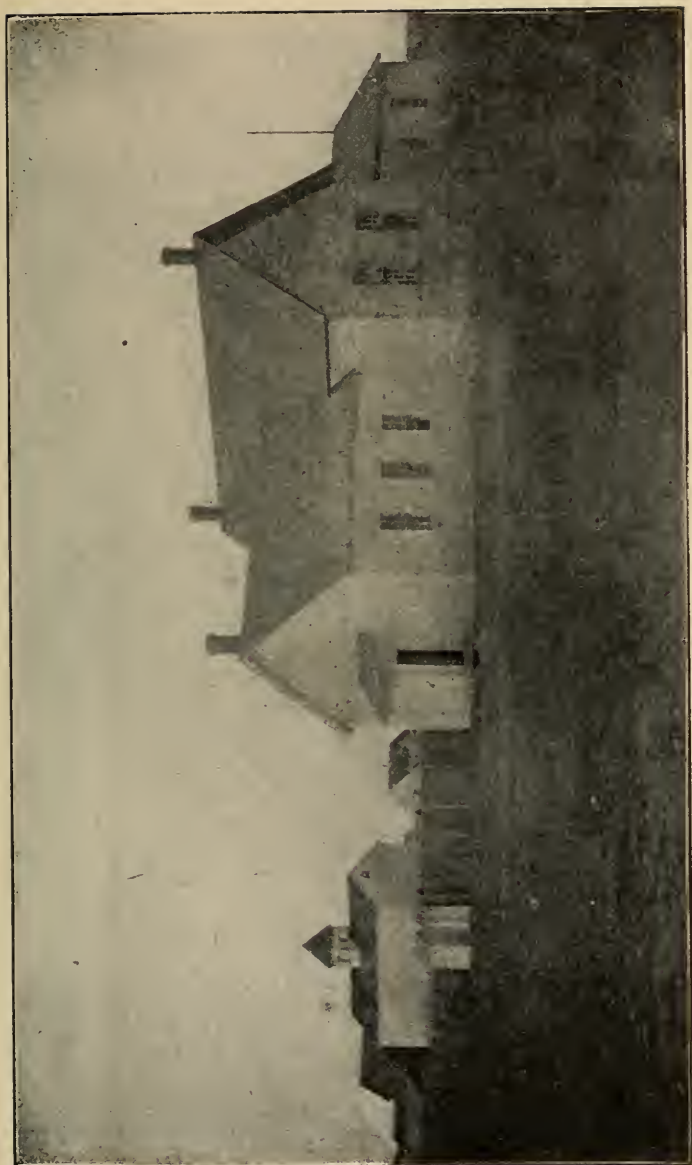
One of Cardston's most prominent pioneers is Josiah A. Hammer, whose portrait and residence appear in the pages of this book. He is bishop of the Cardston ecclesiastical ward of the "Mormon" Church, and is a comparatively wealthy stock-raiser and a shrewd business man. He is a stockholder and director in the Cardston Co., Limited, the pioneer mercantile institution of the town, and was the first Overseer of the village, being unanimously elected to that honorable position. Under his *régime* the town has rapidly improved, and an era of notable



Presbyterian Church and Parsonage, Cordston, Alta. Rev. Gavin Hamilton, Minister.



*Rev. Gavin Hamilton,
Presbyterian Minister of Cardston, Alta.*



Pioneer School and Meeting House, Cardston, Alta.

development ushered in. The genial bishop and his esteemed wife are typical of Cardston's most substantial people.

REV. GAVIN HAMILTON.

The pastor of the Cardston Presbyterian Church, Rev. Gavin Hamilton, whose portrait appears herewith, was born in New Brunswick and educated at Dalhousie College and Theological Hall, Halifax. He had charges at Brookfield, Nova Scotia, and Dalhousie, New Brunswick, but resigned his last charge on account of throat troubles and came West for the benefit of his health. He located at Macleod, September 5, 1891, and took charge of the Presbyterian church at that place. His predecessor had a congregation of only five people. The prospects seemed rather grim. The first six months of his pastorate only \$50 revenue was derived from the church, and Mr. Hamilton was also permitted to sweep out the church himself for a whole year. But perseverance finally overcame, and the next year the revenue was increased to \$646, while the year following it mounted up to \$1,200. At the end of the first six months the congregation was increased from five to ninety, and the attendance thereafter increased to an average of 100.

Mr. Hamilton came to Cardston on April 25, 1897, when no manse or church except the "Latter-Day Saints" was in existence. A lot was bought, however, from Sterling Williams, and the present manse completed on December 15, 1897. The church edifice was also finished and the first services held on June 19, 1898. The Rev. J. P. Grant, of Maple Creek, preached in the afternoon and evening, and there were about 200 people present. The church is conveniently fitted up and is supplied with a good organ. The cost of the lot and both buildings was \$2,250, the building being done by J. C. Cahoon, now of the lumber firm of Rose & Cahoon. The manse is a neat, substantial building of six rooms, and nicely finished.

The first church board was organized on Sunday evening, February 18, 1900, consisting of five members. J. J. Orton is chairman, J. C. Johnston is secretary-treasurer, and the other members are L. H. Bonnell, R. M. Armstrong and H. D'Arc. Services have been held regularly ever since the church was opened, and services have also been held alternately at St. Mary's and Mountain View, by Mr. Hamilton. There is, therefore, considerable traveling in this field to be done, from twenty-five to thirty-five miles a day once each week. The church at

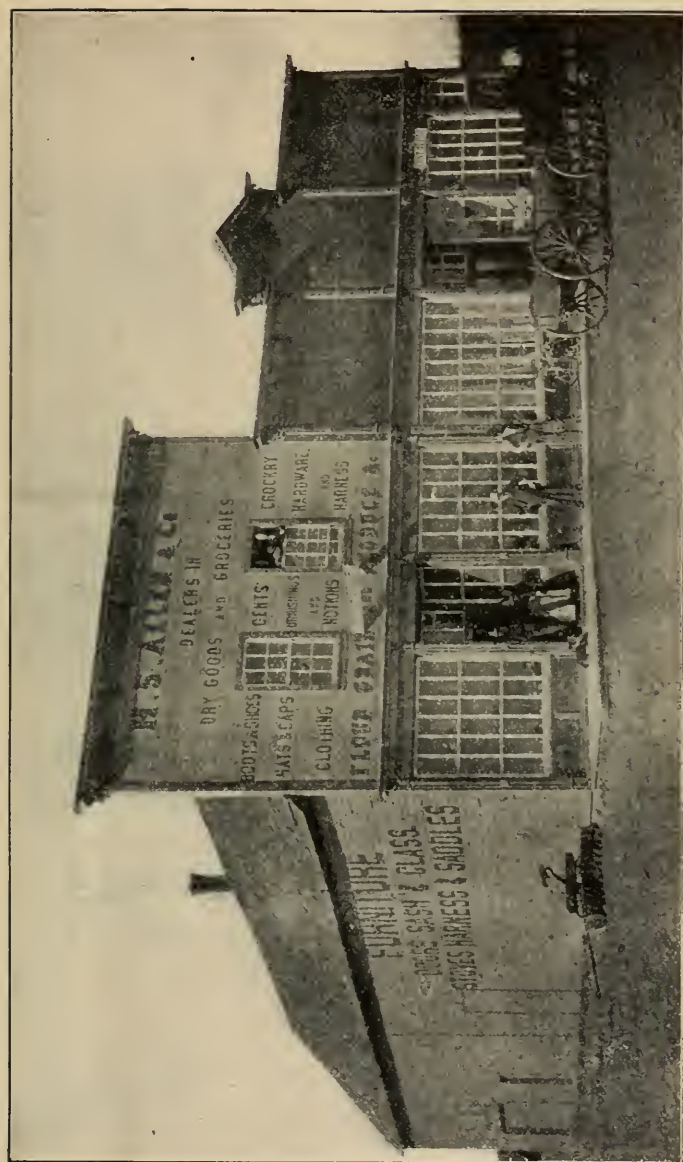
St. Mary's was opened on May 24, 1895, the Rev. Mr. McKillop, of Lethbridge, preaching the sermon. The building is 30 x 22, and is furnished with good seats and a new organ. At Mountain View the church building was bought of Mr. D. H. Cox, and is 40 x 24 feet in size.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, with the aid of his devoted and accomplished wife, has done much for the establishment of Presbyterianism in this newly settled region, and is also a broad-minded, progressive citizen, ever ready to aid any movement having in view the public welfare, so that he is highly esteemed and admired not only by his communicants, but by all who know him.

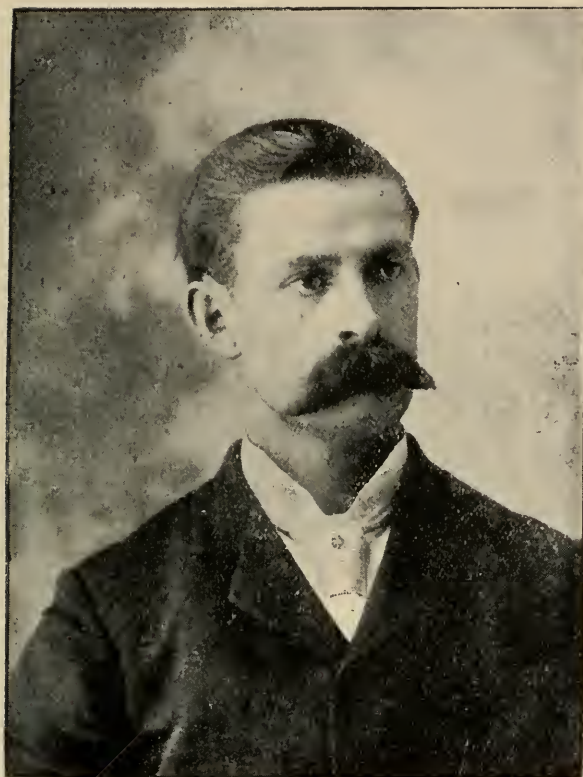
HEBER S. ALLEN.

The subject of this sketch is noted as one of the most sagacious and successful business men, and the leading merchant of Cardston. His rapid rise in the commercial world has been Napoleonic, but it has been thoroughly earned. Heber S. Allen was born at Hyrum, Utah, on December 26, 1864, and resided there until twenty-four years old. In 1888 he came to Cardston and entered the employ of the Cardston Co-Operative Company August 8, 1889, remaining with the company four years. In 1893, Mr. Allen embarked in business for himself, opening a store in two rooms of his house with a stock of \$4,000, most of which, however, was bought on "time." When six months had passed, his father entered into partnership with him, and a paid up capital of \$7,000 was secured. The business was conducted for one year in the two rooms, but a new two-story building 25 x 50 feet, with basement, was finished in July, 1894, and the stock moved in. It was not long, however, until this structure proved to be totally inadequate for the increasing demands of the business, and in 1896 a large addition was made to the premises. But the years repeated their previous experience, and more room was needed, so in 1898 the large north side addition was erected to the building. An immense stock of merchandise of every description is carried, and the trade done by H. S. Allen & Co. (really only H. S. Allen), is prodigious. The firm has also a one-half interest in the new Cardston Roller Mills, just built at a cost of \$15,000, the other half-interest being owned by Mr. Eph Harker, of Cardston.

Mr. Allen and his popular wife were the first couple married in Cardston. Mrs. Allen was then Miss Amy Leonard, and the



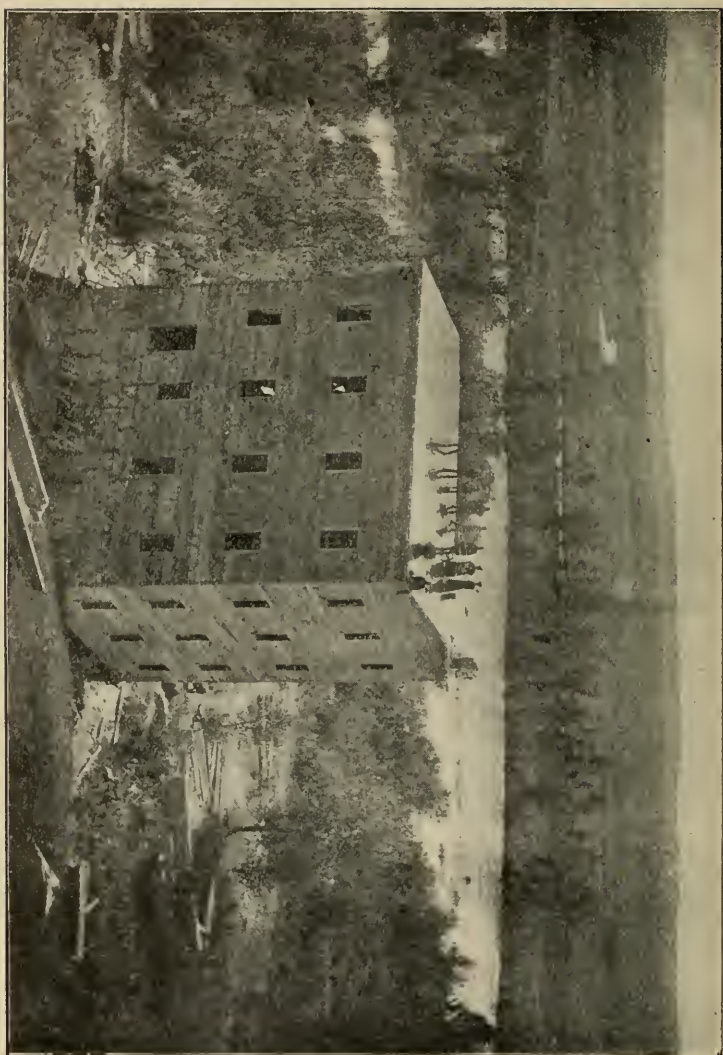
Extensive Establishment of Heber S. Allen & Co., Cordston, Alta.



*Heber S. Allen, Leading Merchant,
Cardston, Alta.*

*James P. Low, Secretary and Treasurer of the
Curdston Company, Limited.*





New Roller Flour Mill of H. S. Allen and Epl. Hacker, Cordston, Ala.

done a great work in aiding the settlement and development of Cardston and surroundings. He is one of nature's noblemen, and full of the milk of human kindness. The history of the

pioneers of this region would be incomplete without his genial countenance beaming from its pages, for his toil and courage have accomplished much for the welfare and progress of the people. Mr. Woolf is identified with many of the plans for the up-building of the country that are and have been bearing such excellent fruit. He is also vice-president and a director of the Cardston Co., Ltd., the pioneer store, which was established in the beginning of Cardston's existence in a little log cabin by President Charles Ora Card. Mr. Woolf also conducts the largest hotel in town—the Hotel de Woolf, a picture of which appears on another



John A. Woolf.

page—and he and his talented, devoted wife, who was also a pioneer, are among the best and highest esteemed of the community. Mrs. Woolf, like her husband, is prominent in church affairs and is an excellent public speaker. She is the mother of nine living children and three dead. The names of the former are: John W. Woolf, Jane W. Bates, Mary Inlu Ibey, Simpson W. Woolf, Wilford Woolf, Milton Woolf, Zina Alberta Woolf, Grace M. Woolf and Charles O. Woolf. Young Miss Zina has the proud distinction of being the first child born in Cardston.



Mrs. J. A. Woolf.

The subject of this sketch was born at Liverpool, England, August 17, 1866, and was educated in the English Church School

ROBERT RAMSBOTTOM, J.P.

H. W. BRANT, M.D.

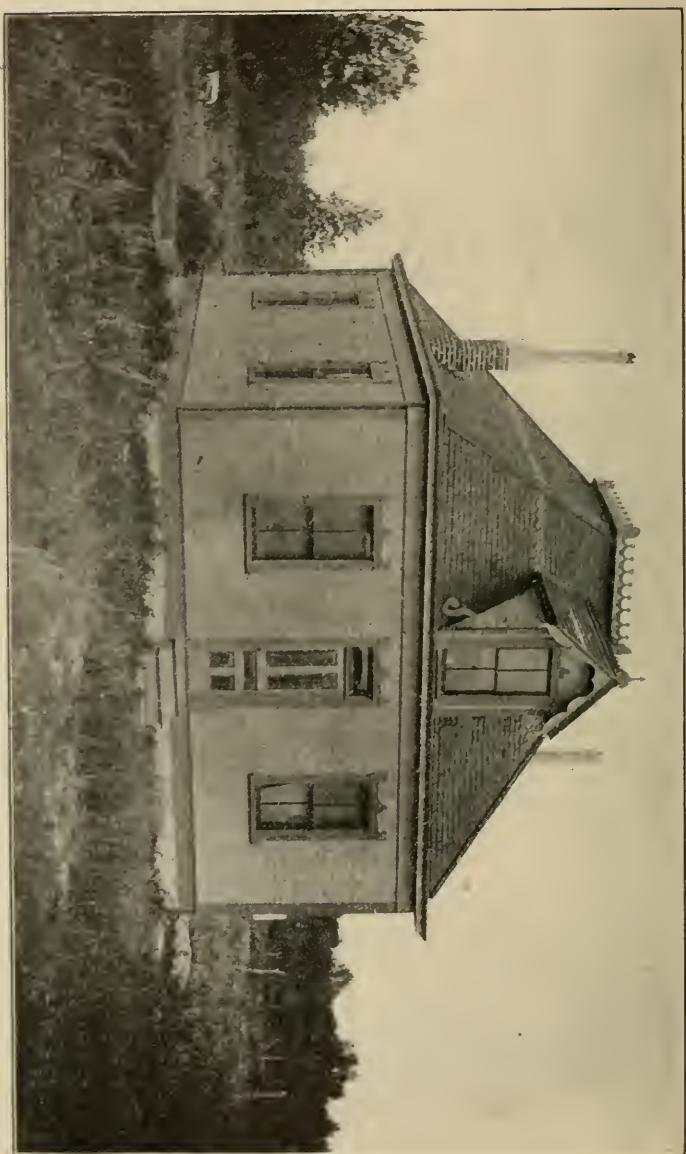
Dr. Brant, Cardston's practising physician and manager of the Cardston Drug Co., was born at Nanvoo, Ill., in 1856, being reared on his father's farm. He received his education at Carthage College and took up the study of medicine, being graduated from the Hahnemann College of Chicago, Ill. Since then he has continued in the practise of his profession, and has made many friends during his residence in Cardston. Mrs. Brant, the genial Doctor's wife, was born at Tooele, Utah, and was the daughter of A. Bates, one of the staunchest followers of Joseph Smith. Her parents died when she was very young, and was reared by her uncle, Thomas Morgan, who still lives on the old homestead at Tooele. Dr. and Mrs. Brant are great favorites in Cardston society.

WILLIAM MOTTLEY WOLSEY.

W. M. Wolsey, although comparatively a newcomer to Cardston, has become prominently identified with its business interests and is a member of the Cardston Drug Co. He is also a member of the contracting and building firm of Wolsey & Rose and is district overseer of public works and roads and bridges. He was born at Harmony, Washington County, Utah, and was educated at the public schools. After residing in several localities he returned with his parents to Ephraim, Sanpete County, Utah, where the latter still reside. Mr. Wolsey learned the carpentering and wheelwright trade and also took up architectural work. He was married in Wales, Utah, to a daughter of Henry C. Lamb, and had a family of three children. After the death of his first wife he again married. The ceremony took place in the Logan Temple. Mr. Wolsey came to Cardston, June 22, 1898, and is one of our most enterprising and respected citizens. Mrs. Wolsey is also a great social favorite and a delightful entertainer.

JOHN A. WOOLF.

There is no more honored or revered name in Cardston, than John A. Woolf, formerly bishop and now patriarch of the "Mormon" church. Mr. Woolf was one of the pioneers and has



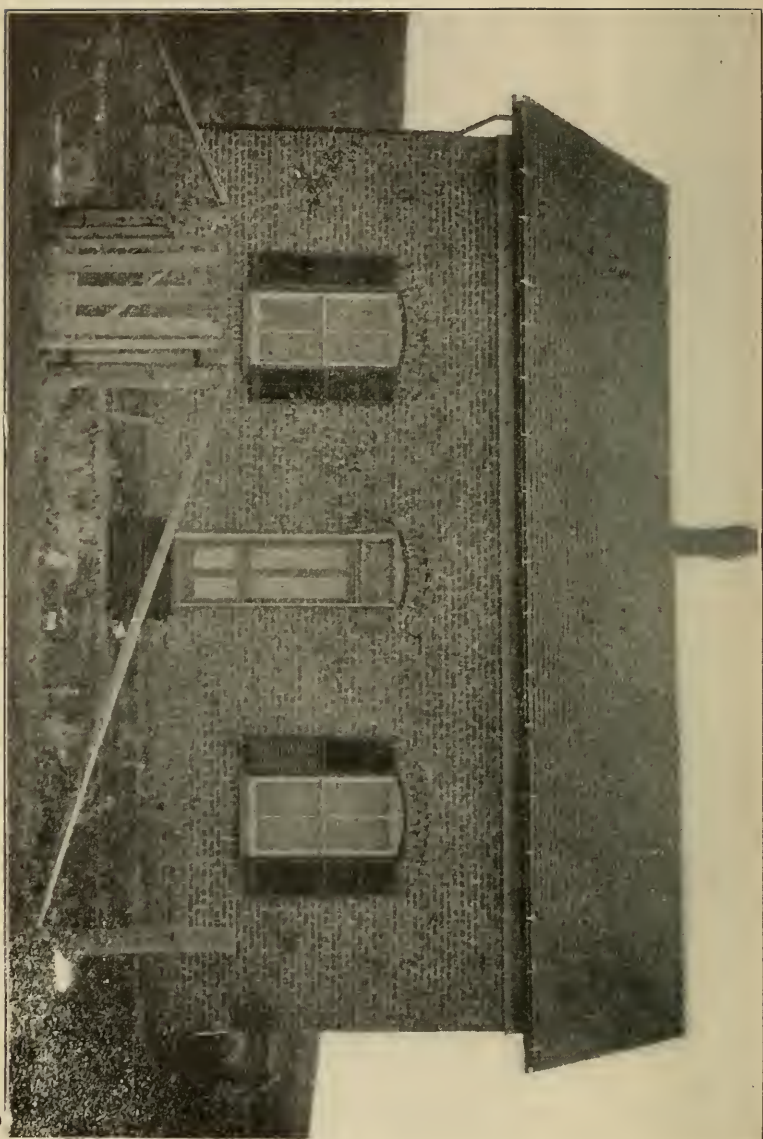
Residence of C. E. Snow, Gardston.



Dr. H. W. Brant, of the Gordon Drug Company.



Mrs. Dr. H. W. Brant, of Gordon, Alta.



Residence of Robert Ivey, Cardston.

Limited, in which position his abilities have been aggressively displayed.

CHAUNCEY EDGAR SNOW.

C. Edgar Snow banker and financial agent of Cardston, whose portrait is herein published, was born in Brigham City, Utah, July 8, 1870. He is a son of President Lorenzo Snow, the head of the "Mormon" church, and was educated at Provo, Utah and Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Snow came to Cardston in 1895, and established a banking business in that year. Through close attention to detail and strict adherence to business principles he has prospered and built up a patronage of considerable extent. Since coming here Mr. Snow married Miss Annie Daines, and one son is the fruit of the union. His residence, which was only recently completed, and of which an engraving elsewhere appears in this work, is neat and attractive and is a model of good taste.

SYLVESTER LOW.

Mr. S. Low, one of Cardston's stalwart citizens, was born near Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland, March 12, 1836. His parents being poor his chances for education were limited, but he acquired the rudiments by attending a rural parish school in winter seasons, having to herd cows among the broom and whins on the hills, and labor on a farm in summer time. He joined the church of Latter-Day Saints when eighteen years of age, and in April, 1855, he left his native land for America. He took up his residence in Utah and was an active member of the church whose faith he had espoused. Mr. Low has filled several missions with credit to himself, and in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, he obtained the genealogy of forty-five thousand people who had passed away. He had labored in the different avocations of farmer, miller, school teacher, clerk and photographer throughout the length of years since boyhood and he is still hale and hearty. Mr. Low is blessed with eighteen sons and daughters, and twenty-nine grandsons and grand-daughters living, three of the former and also three of the latter, however, being dead. Mr. Low is at present clerk of the Alberta Stake of the "Mormon" church.

wedding took place on April 2, 1889. She also wore the first dress made in Cardston from goods brought to town by the pioneer store, and the genial manager, President C. O. Card, gave her a stick of candy for advertising his goods.

SAMUEL H. HORNER.

Cardston's first saddle and harness-making store was established in the fall of 1898 by Mr. S. H. Horner, who removed from Lethbridge, where he had been in business for a period of eight years. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, but came to Canada when young in years. He learned his trade in Hamilton and Dundas, Ontario, and became expert at the business. Mr. Horner then joined the North-West Mounted Police force, and remained with it for fifteen years, and when he resigned he held the rank of Saddler-Major. As a thorough saddle and harness-maker, Mr. Horner has no superior in the North-West, and since locating in Cardston, has met with well-deserved success. His portrait appears herewith.

JAMES P. LOW.

The subject of this sketch was born at Salt Lake City, May 21, 1866, but went to Cache Valley, Utah, when quite young, his father, Sylvester Low, being the pioneer miller of Cache county and, in fact, of Utah. Young James was educated at the public schools and was graduated also from the Utah University in the class of '81. He taught school for a while and then entered the mercantile business, in which he has since remained. His first training in this line, however, was received when a boy of thirteen, being employed for two years in the old co-operative store of Smithfield, Utah. On relinquishing school teaching, he took charge of Richardson's general store in Smithfield for two years, then left to go on a mission to Great Britain, where he remained for two years. On his return, he was again installed in the position he left, and filled it for two years more. He then launched into business for himself, and conducted it until deciding to emigrate to Cardston in the spring of 1898. Mr. Low was married in the fall of 1881 to Miss Ida Barber, daughter of George and Louisa Barber, of Smithfield, and they have now a family of six boys and one girl. Since coming to Cardston, Mr. Low has been manager of the Cardston Company,

Commissioner Herzhner, of the North-West Mounted Police.





Cardson's "Town Cow Herder" in Dancing Regalia and Gada Attire.

and Liverpool College. He lived in Liverpool till he was eighteen years of age and then came to Canada, settling in Ontario. Here he remained for four years and then removed to Brandon, Manitoba. During his residence in Canada he has been actively identified with prominent political movements, being a staunch Liberal. He was married in 1888, to a daughter of William Wallace Moore, of Ballanagh, Ireland, and two children, a girl and boy, blessed the union. Mr. Ramsbottom came to Cardston in October, 1898, and is now justice of the peace, notary public and commissioner. He is a veritable encyclopedia of information to whom all newcomers go to be posted on Canadian law and general affairs. A portrait of Mr. Ramsbottom, and an engraving of his nice-appearing home, appear on another page.

THOMAS AIKMAN.

Mr. Aikman, who is in charge of Steele & Company's photographic business in Cardston, was the gentleman who did most of the photograph and photographic work appearing in these pages, the engraving being done by The Central Press Agency, Ltd., of Toronto. Mr. Aikman is a native of Quebec City, but was reared and educated in Winnipeg, where he served his time learning photography. He has been engaged by Steele & Co. for six years past, and now represents the company at their numerous branch studios in the North-West and British Columbia, none of the branches being open the year round. Mr. Aikman is an artistic photographer, as his work herein set forth amply attests.

BUSINESS MEN AND FIRMS.

Cardston is well represented in the various lines of trade and commerce, equally as well as any town of similar size and age. Her two mammoth mercantile establishments have just been increased to three by the opening of the new store of Spencer & Stoddard, who have invested \$10,000 in the business, and intend carrying a stock of hardware, groceries and furnishing goods, of from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Other businesses are being established, and commercial conditions are exceedingly satisfactory. The following are among the leading business men and firms of Cardston in addition to those already referred to:

THE CARDSTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

This is the pioneer mercantile institution of Cardston. It was established by President C. O. Card during the settlement's infancy, and has grown to enormous proportions. A vast stock of almost infinite variety is carried, and a prodigious trade is carried on. During the past year the accommodations, large as they were, were found to be far too meagre to meet the business demands, and a commodious two-story addition was built, giving more than double the former floor space. The Co-op., as it is familiarly called, is what is known as the people's standby, and is enjoying a large measure of prosperity. The officers are C. O. Card, president; J. A. Woolf, vice-president; J. P. Low, secretary-treasurer; and Robert Ibey, acting manager. C. O. Card, J. A. Woolf, J. A. Hammer, Robert Ibey and Walter Needham form the Board of Directors for the year 1900.

WILLIAM WOOD.

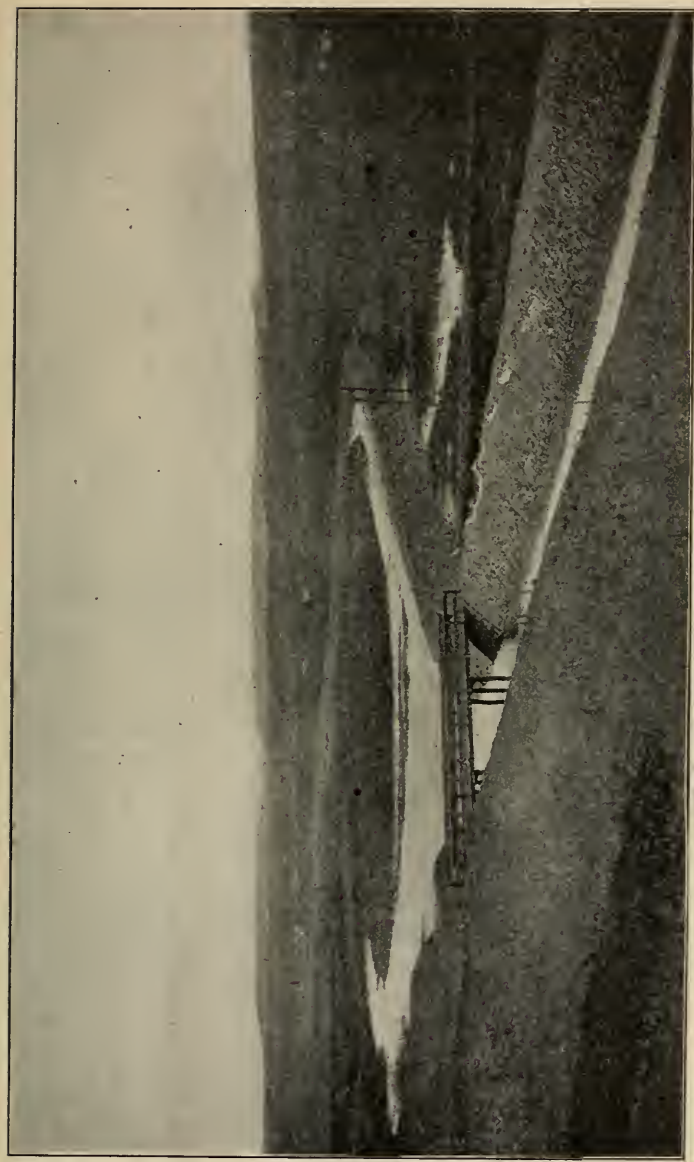
Mr. Wood has been a resident of Cardston for several years and is engaged in the live stock and butcher business. He conducts a well-kept meat market, and enjoys a lucrative trade. In ecclesiastical circles he is also prominent, and is counselor to the Bishop of Cardston. Mr. Wood is one of the most energetic and progressive business men in the community, and his estimable wife is a lady of high mental attainments and greatly esteemed by a host of friends.

THE KEARL HOTEL.

This commodious hostelry is conducted by Mr. H. A. Willis, who is one of the most courteous and attentive of hosts. The hotel under his management is up-to-date, and is a popular resort and stopping-place. Everything is of the best, the cuisine being especially excellent.

THE CARDSTON RECORD.

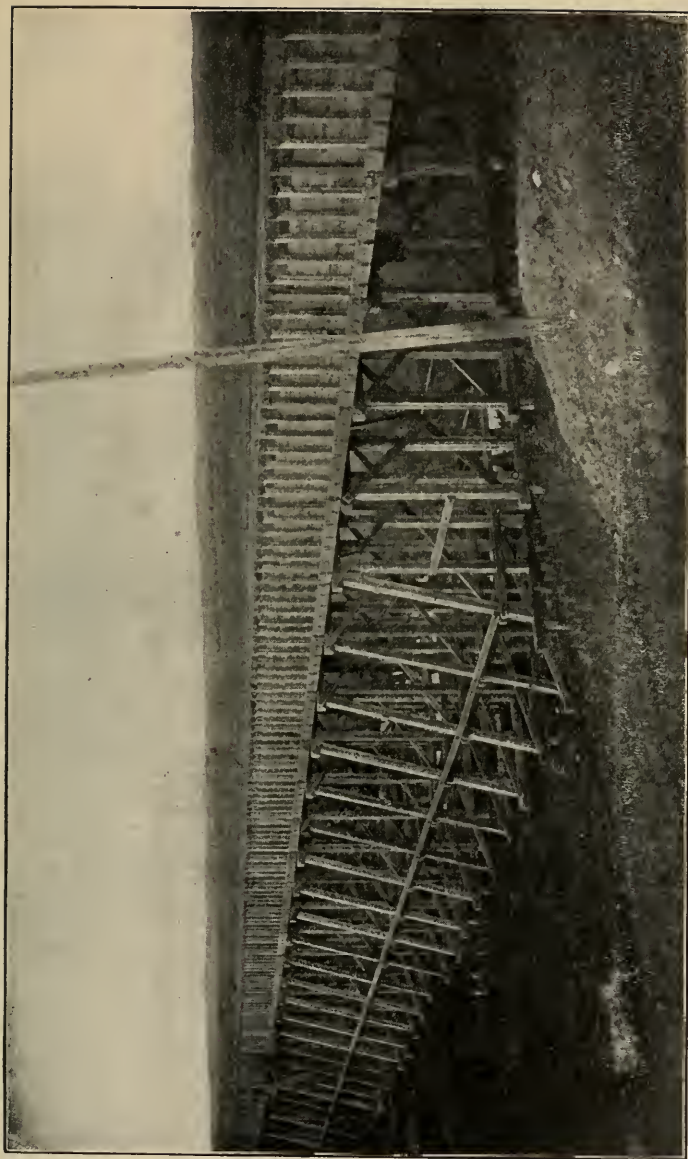
THE CARDSTON RECORD, a weekly paper of eight pages, is published every Friday by Norman W. Macleod, who is also the editor. It is now fully one and-a-half years old, and is devoted to the immigration, irrigation and industrial interests of



Canadian North-West Irrigation Co's. Canal: A section of the Canal, near J. M. Dunn's ranch, as it will appear in active operation.



W. M. Wolsey, of the Cardston Drug Company.



*Tressed Flume across Willow Creek, near Cardston, 16 feet wide, carrying five feet of water,
784 feet long and 30 feet wide.*

Southern Alberta in general, and Cardston in particular. It circulates in the North-West Territories of Canada, and has a large list of readers in Utah and several other Rocky Mountain States. Subscription price is \$2 a year in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. J. Orton conducts a first-class blacksmith shop.

Frank Meldrum also conducts a blacksmith and waggon repairing shop.

Cardston has an expert watchmaker and jeweler in the person of Mr. D. Thompson.

The Tai Sang restaurant is an excellent place to dine.

We have a cheese factory and two flour mills.

R. M. Armstrong, a very efficient barber, has a neat tonsorial parlor.

Robert Ibey deals in pianos, organs and musical instruments of every description.

A billiard hall is conducted by L. H. Bonnell.

The Alberta Lumber and Manufacturing Company, composed of W. F. Rose and J. C. Cahoon, deal in lumber and coal.

The Cardston and Lethbridge Stage Line is run by Mercer & McCarty.

A boot and shoe shop is conducted by E. Law, and turns out excellent work.

A. J. Gay deals in high-class pianos, organs and musical instruments.

And besides these are numerous other branches of trade and finance that could be mentioned, but this will suffice to show the extent of Cardston's business field.

ALBERTA.

The district of Alberta has a total length from north to south of 430 miles, and an average width of 230 miles, and contains an area of 100,000 square miles.

The southern part is an open rolling country "devoid of timber, except a limited quantity along the streams and in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains" in sufficient quantities, however, to improve our homesteads and aid the home-seekers to make a start in life.

These undulated prairies are covered with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses, chief among which is the "far-famed prairie bunch grass," on which our cattle, horses and sheep graze during the whole year.

The soil of the district is mostly a good rich, dark, clay loam, slightly intermingled with sand, and from six to eighteen inches deep underlaid with a heavy strata of clay, well adapted for farming and stock raising.

LANDS.

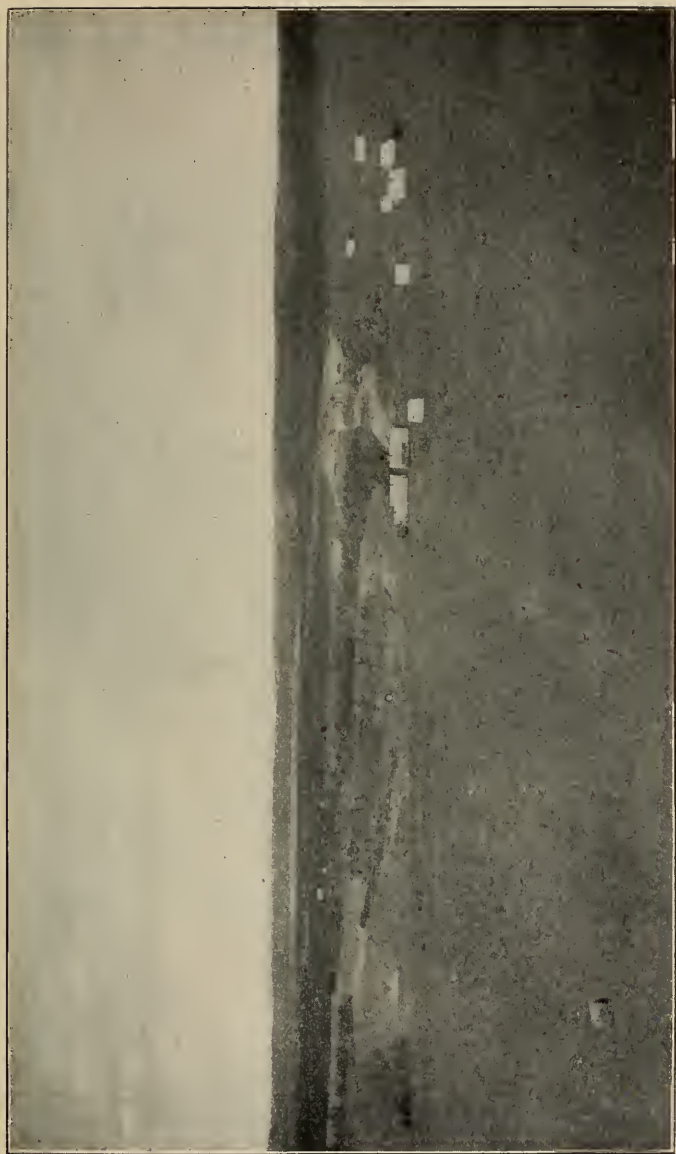
Our lands may be acquired either by purchase of the railway companies for about \$3 per acre, on the instalment principle of ten payments, with interest at six per cent., or may be homesteaded to the extent of 160 acres each by paying a fee of \$10 down, and you are required to reside at least six months in each year for three years, accompanied by a reasonable amount of cultivation. Only the one fee required, the Government always favoring the honest homesteader. You can make your entry the same day you enter the Dominion, if desired, but before receiving the full benefit of the homestead law, you are required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government that protects you. The time required to become a citizen is three years, and the fee only \$2.

"All even numbered sections, except 8 and 26 may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age." The latter is a bonanza for our boys.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS DUTY FREE.

Item No. 766 of the Canadian customs tariff, making settlers' effects free of duty, reads as follows:

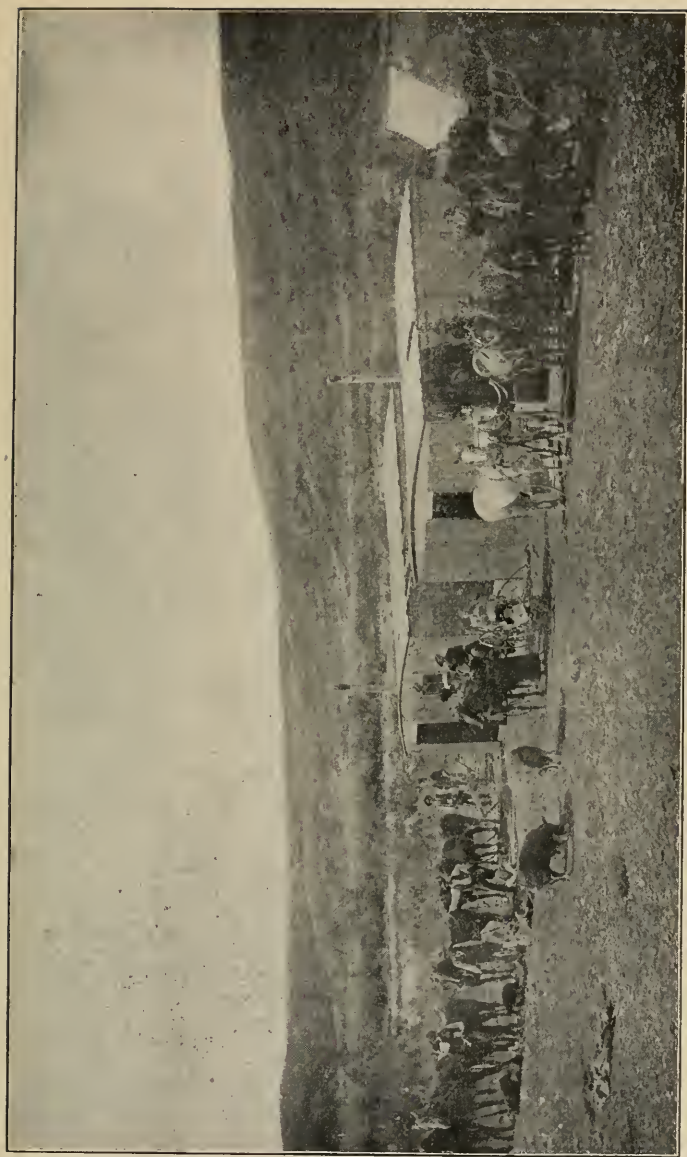
"Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported



Engineers' Camp at the Head of Irrigation Canal, on St. Mary's River.



Albert J. Gay, of Cardston, Alta.



Ready for Work at the Canal Camp of Sub-Contractor Jesse L. Smith.

for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the minister of customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the governor in council." Each actual settler can enter sixteen head of stock free.

THE GREAT IRRIGATION CANAL.

As so much has been said in the foregoing pages regarding the benefits to be derived from the completion of the irrigation canal, the following particulars may be of interest. It is clipped from THE CARDSTON RECORD:

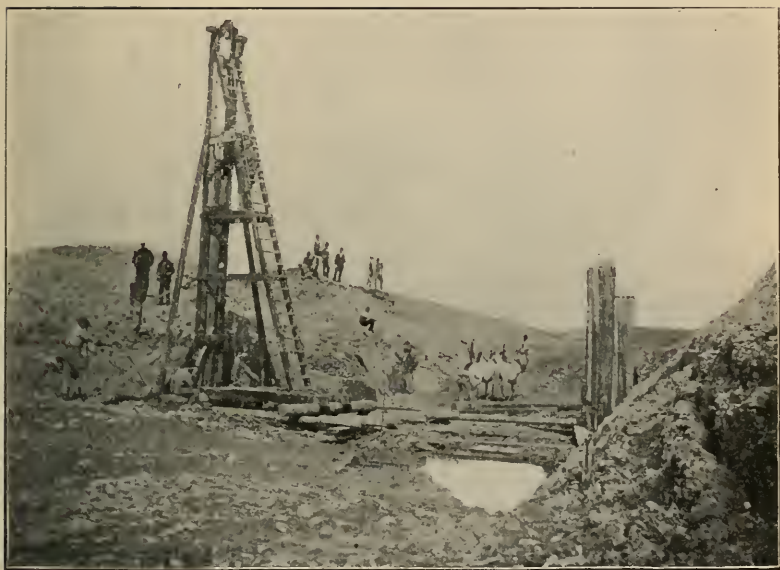
The water for this immense system is taken from the St. Mary's river (a branch of considerable importance of the Belly river, which flows into the South Saskatchewan) being first drained off at about five miles from the international boundary. The channel required is twenty feet wide in the bottom and five feet of water is carried. After being conducted for a number of miles, Willow Creek is crossed, requiring two trestled flumes. These flumes are set upon trestle work thirty feet high and one section alone is 784 feet long. They are sixteen feet wide and carry five feet of water. After crossing township 2, range 24, west 4, the water is turned into Spring Coulee, a natural depression. This coulee is used for about twelve miles, the water level dropping 400 feet. Another cut of about two miles connects Spring Coulee with Pethole Creek, another natural waterway which is used for twelve miles. About five miles of very heavy ditching takes the water out of this creek and carries it out on the bench land, where it is dropped for six miles into Nine Mile Coulee. At this point the system becomes forked, and one channel of about twenty miles is run eastward to about three miles south of Stirling, where its waters are run into a creek, while the left branch is continued northward, aiming at the present time to terminate at the town of Lethbridge.

The length of the mail channel, now completed or under construction, aggregates sixty miles, besides the many lengths of

natural channels which are being used. The amount of land made available for irrigation purposes by the system, so far as it has already been projected, will be between 150,000 and 200,000 acres. Amongst the earlier farm lands to receive attention, however, will be townships 6 in ranges 19, 20 and 21, and township 5, range 22. Arrangements have been made with the Mormon Church in Utah for the settlement of 16,000 or 20,000 acres, and the new Mormon settlements at Magrath and Stirling will be amongst the first supplied. These two places have sprung into existence this year, and now number about 75 families each, proposing to cultivate 6,000 or 8,000 acres in each settlement. It is estimated that altogether about 1,000 people have flocked into this part of the country this season. Next year, 1900, other lands will be opened up for colonization. The engineer declares that the water supply is sufficient for half a million of acres, and says that although he has done a deal of engineering in the United States, this is the best river he ever saw from which to draw, as its supply is so steady, probably flowing in the mountains through a series of lakes. An agreement has been made with the town of Lethbridge to deliver water there by May 1st.

When it considered that this one company own 60 miles of main ditches, out of 314 miles now recorded at Regina by 147 different companies and individuals, that both the water supply and the nature of the country admit of a wonderful extension of the system already under construction, and that the natural richness of the country, when irrigated, stands already as a demonstrated fact, it will be seen that the Canadian North-West Irrigation Land Co., and the movements which they have in hand are destined to figure as important factors in the development of a large tract of land in that great country—SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

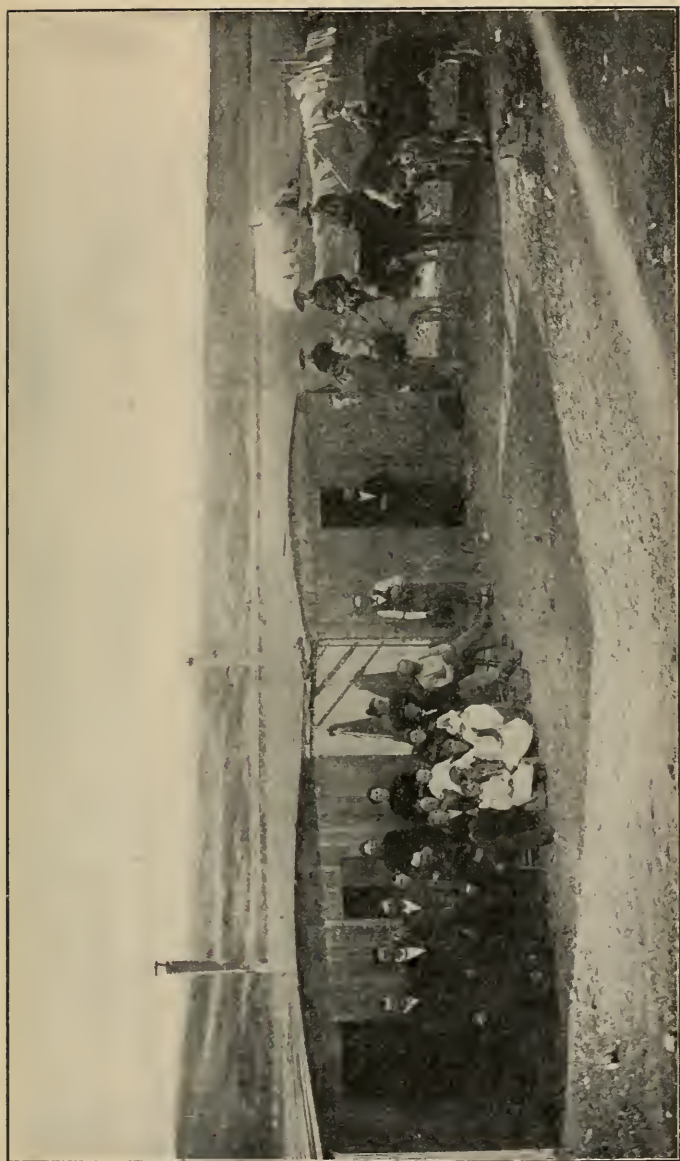
To Superintendent M. D. Hammond, who directed the construction of the canal for the contractors, much credit is due for the excellent work that has been done, and much credit is likewise due to the sub-contractors, who bravely kept on with the work of construction until it was finished. The scenes along the canal, taken while the work of construction was in progress, and published in THE CARDSTON RECORD, are of especial interest in view of the marvellous bearing the canal will have on the prosperity of the future.



*The Pile Driver at Work on Construction of Headgates at Intake
of Irrigation Canal.*



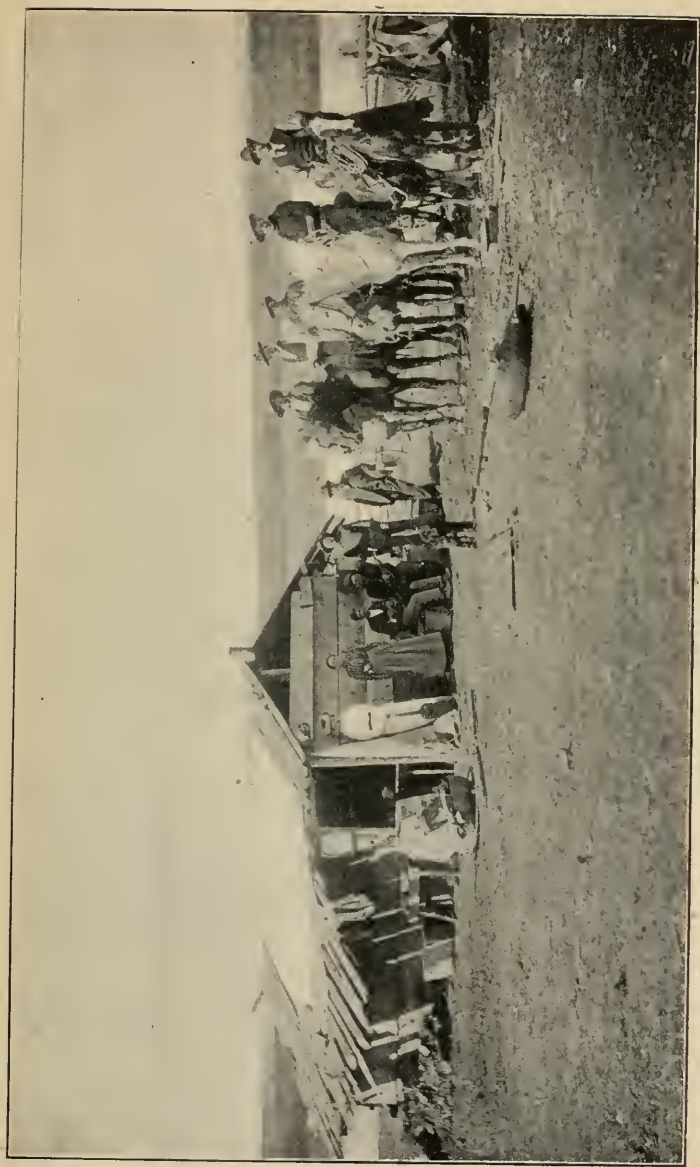
*Samuel H. Horner, one of Cardston's leading
business men.*



Along the Canal: A day of rest at Jesse L. Smith's Construction Camp.

CONCLUSION.

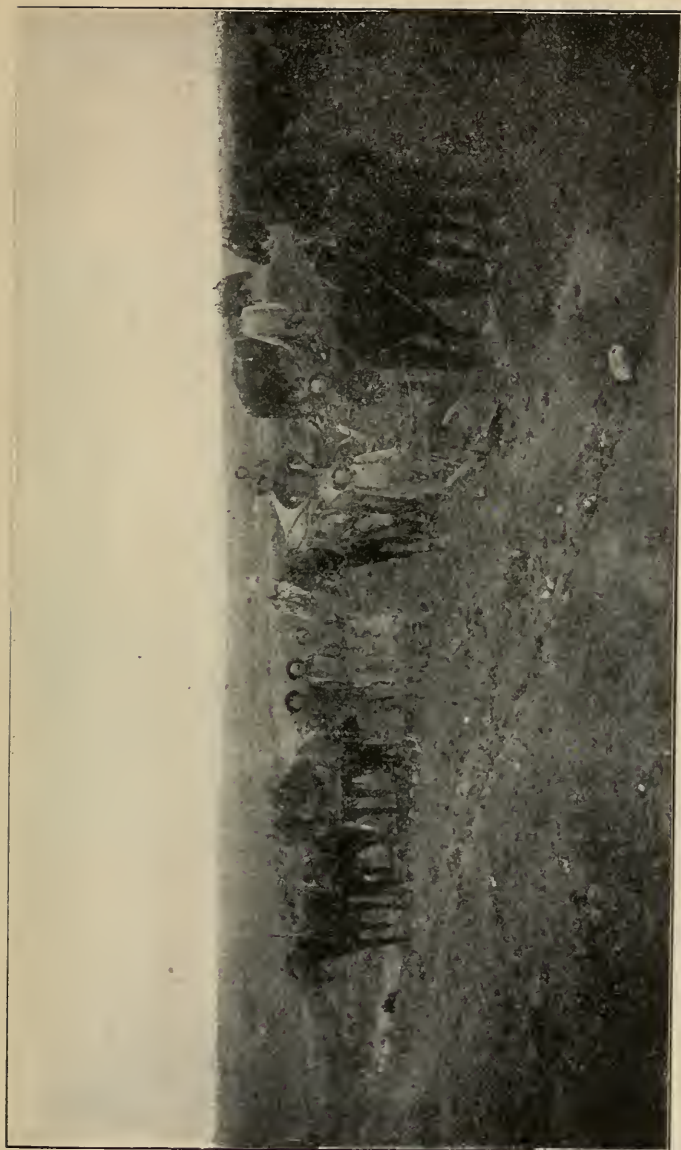
A cordial invitation is extended to all people to come to Southern Alberta. The climate is genial and balmy in summer, and but little snow falls in winter. Excellent crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and all the hardy vegetables are raised, with or without irrigation, according to locality, and as a stock country there is no better in the world. Southern Alberta, in the language of Holy Writ, is "a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack anything in it." It is the promised land.



Taking a "Lay-off" at Kimball Bros. Camp on the Canal.



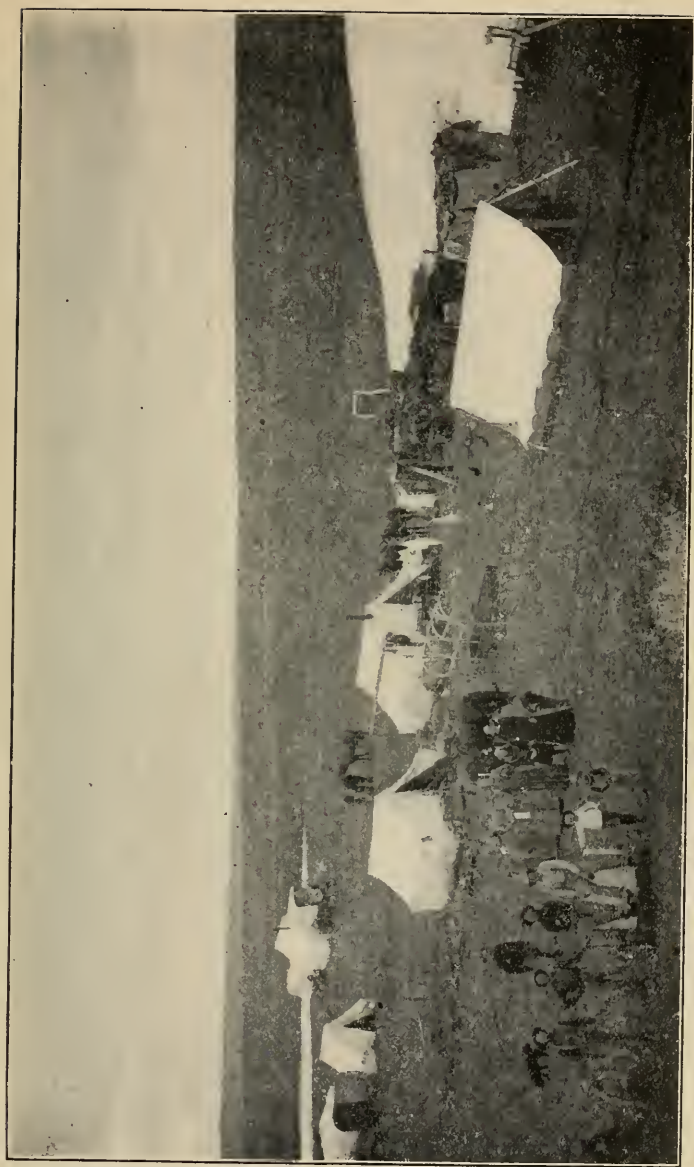
*Norman W. Macleod, Editor and Publisher of
"The Cardston Record," Cardston, Alta.*



Don Kimball's Teams and Scrapers at work on the Canal Construction.



The Kimball Brothers, Cardston, Alta.

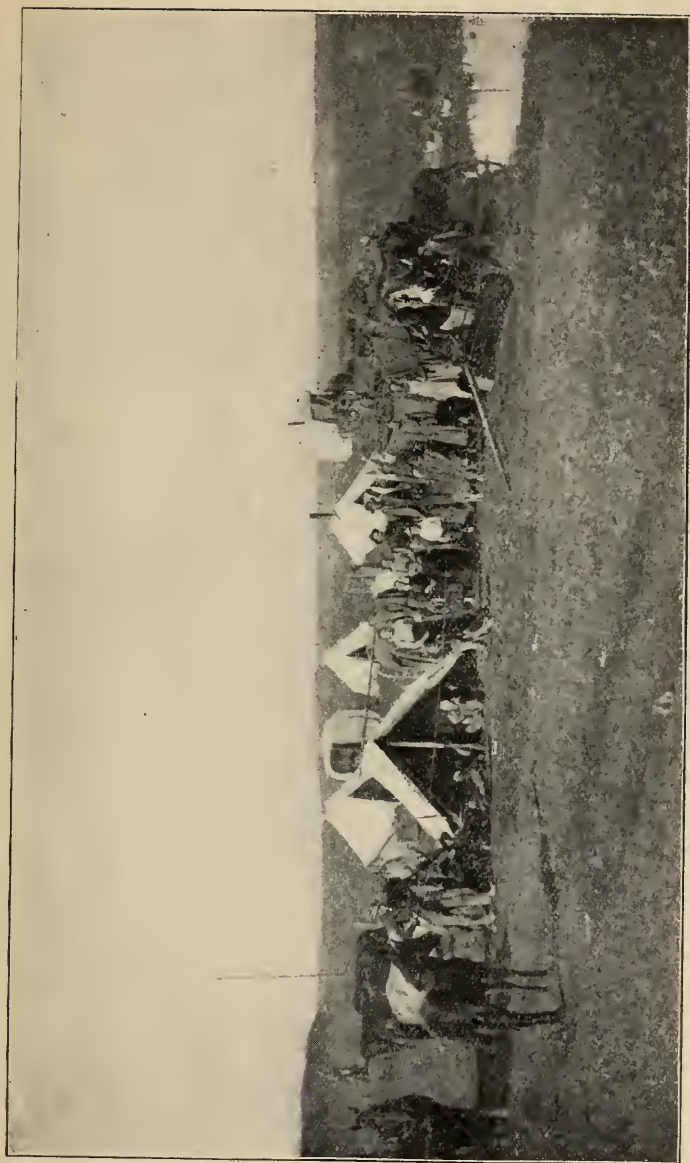


“After Work.” Scene at Don Kimball’s Camping Ground on the Irrigation Canal.



*Mark Spencer, of the Mercantile Firm of Spencer & Stoddard,
Cardston, Alta.*

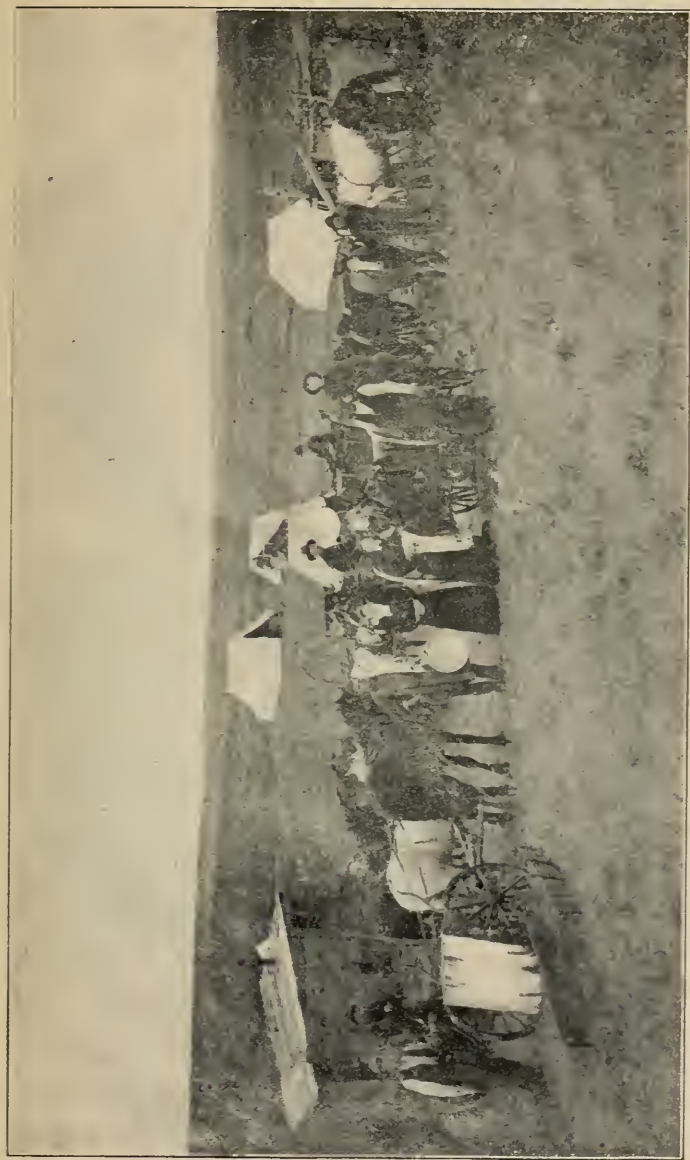
From an early Photograph.



A day of rest at the Canal Camp of Don Kimball.



*Mr. E. T. Rose, Architect, Builder, Etc.,
Cardston, Alta.*



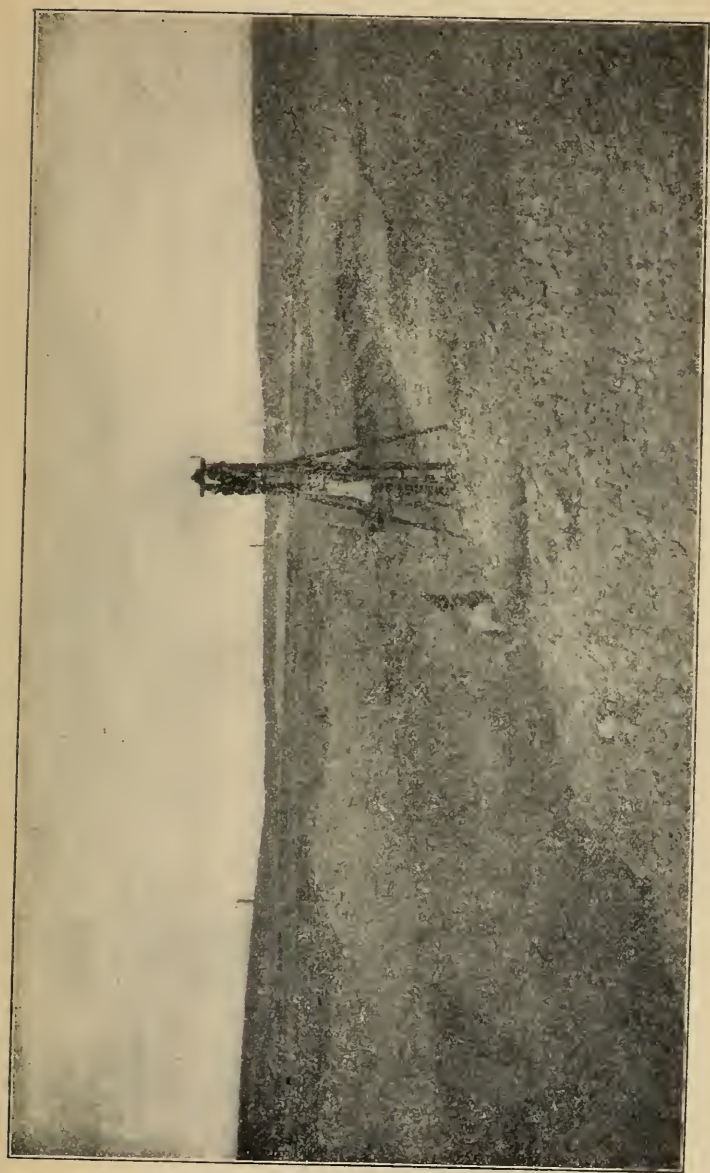
The Dinner Hour at Ray Kimball's camp on the Coast, near Cardston.



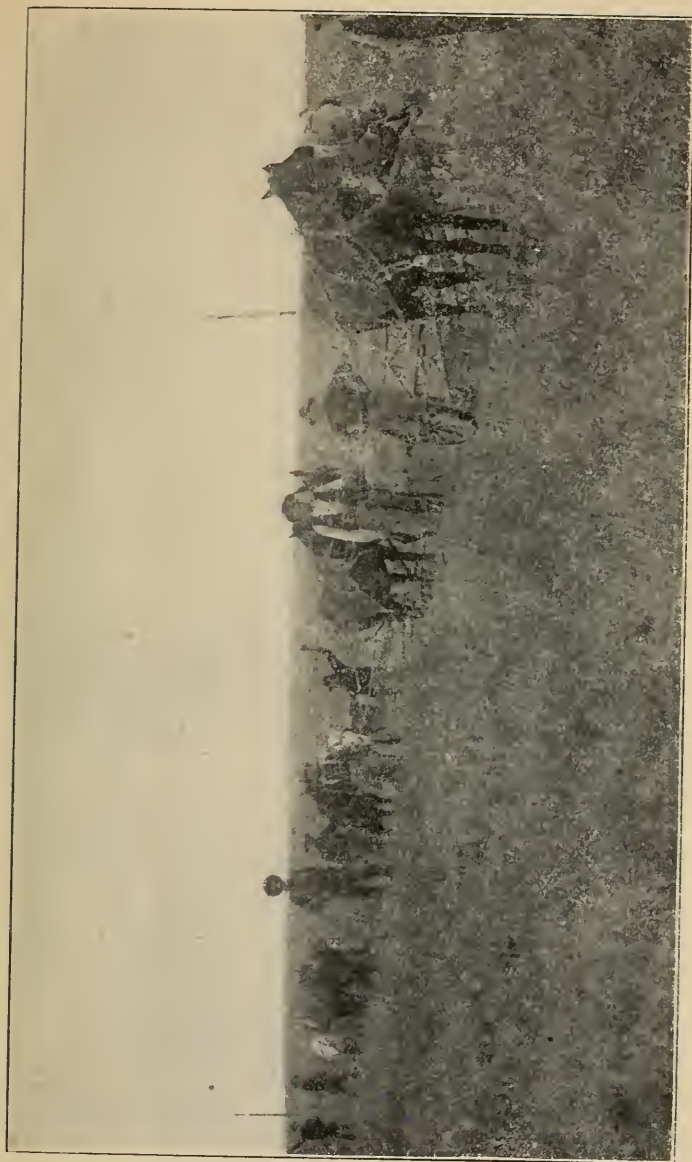
Thomas Aikman, Photographer, Cardston, Alta.



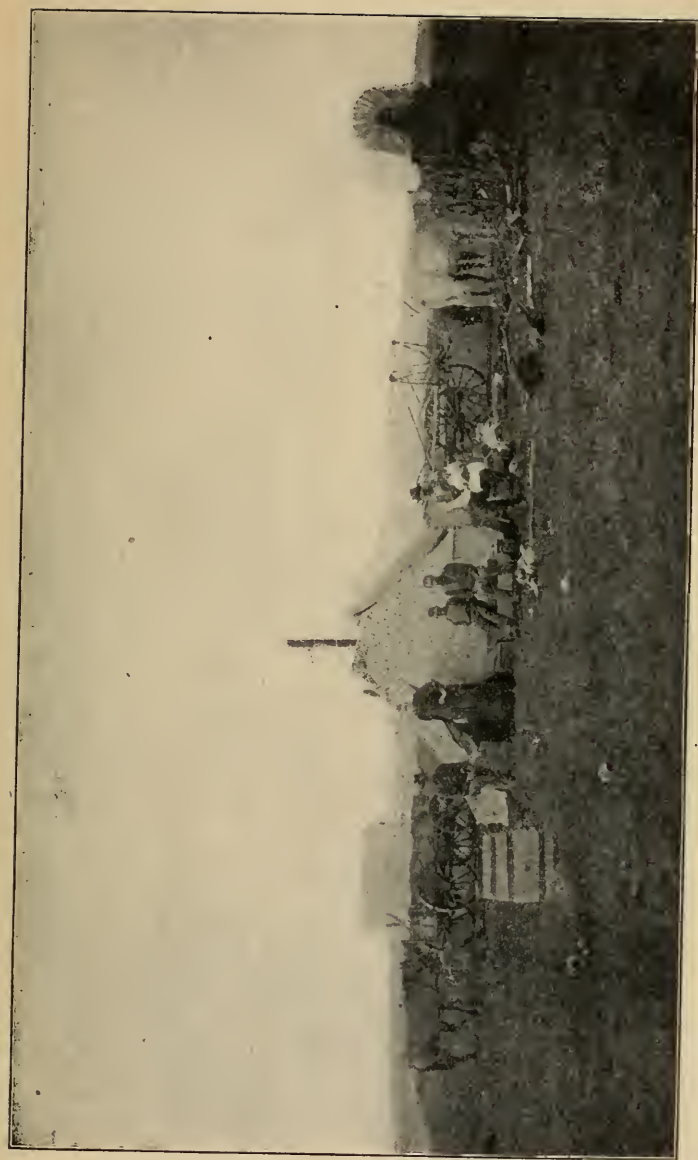
*President Charles Ora Card, Pioneer and Founder of Cardston, Alta.,
and Ecclesiastical Head of the "Mormon"
Church in Canada.*



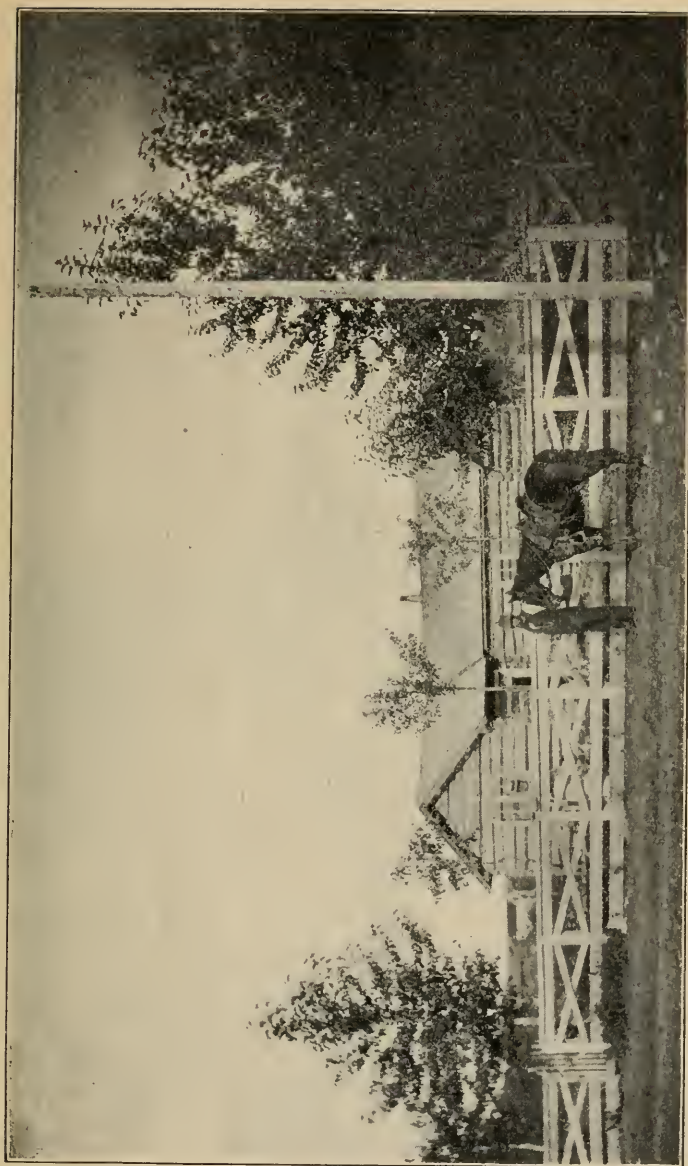
Intake and Pile Driver at Head of Irrigation Canal, at the St. Mary's River.



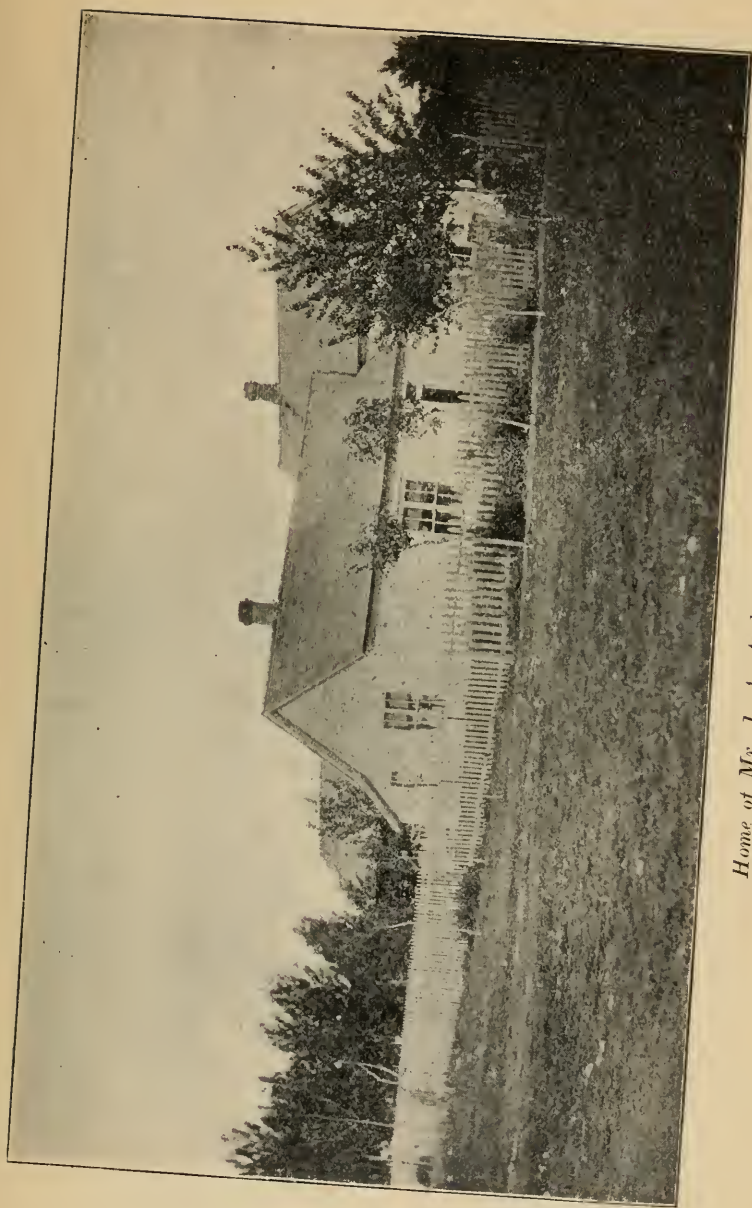
*Breaking the Sod: Ray Kimball's teams at work on the Construction of the Great Irrigation
Canal, near Cardston, Alta.*



Taking it Easy at Bigelow's Construction Camp on the Canal.



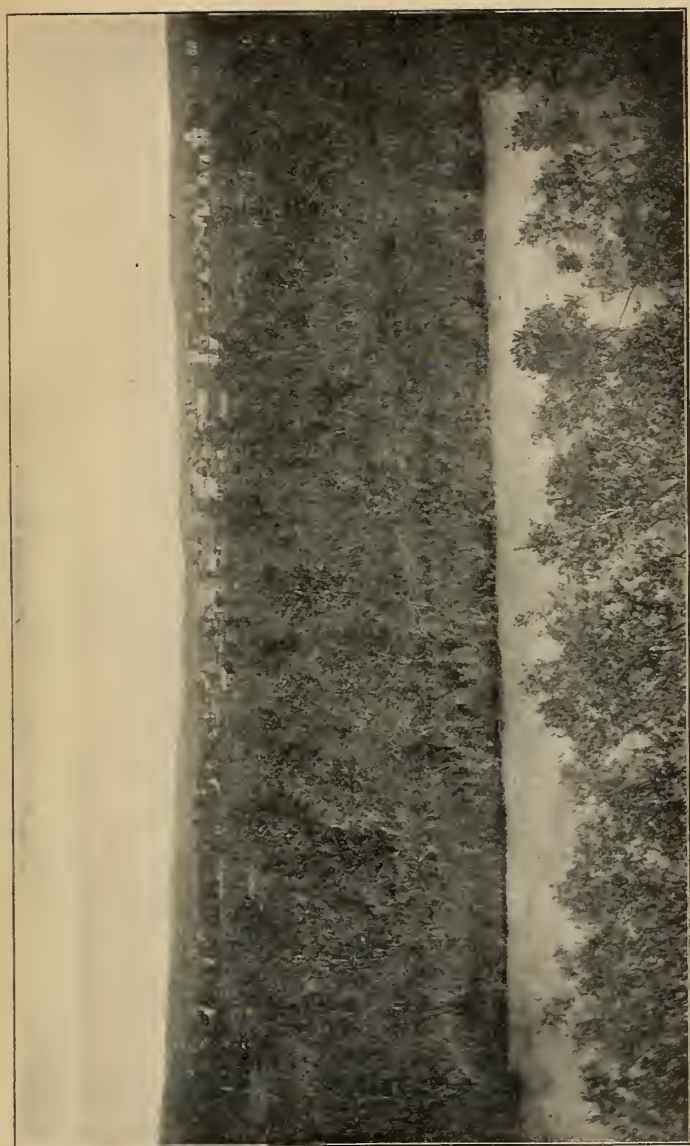
Residence of Bishop Josiah A. Hammer, Cardston, Alta.



Home of Mr. J. A. Anderson, Cardston, Alta.



Ploughing on Bishop Hammer's field, Chukotka, Alaska.



View of Cardston, Alberta, from the North-East.

PICTURESQUE CARDSTON AND ENVIRONMENTS



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